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Part One
Pages 1-8

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EVEN LOBBYISTS YIELD

Platt Family Influence Dominates Legislation.

ORDERS NOT QUESTIONED

Absolute Obedience to the Wishes of the Boss's Lieutenants.

METHODS OF THE NEW MONOPOLY

The "Organization" Stamp Affixed by Lauterbach or Tracy, Boardman & Platt.

NOTHING IS TOO SMALL FOR THE TRUST

No One Dared Handle Funds Raised to Secure the Defeat of the Raines Bill.

ALBANY, April 20.—If the Republican "organization," otherwise Mr. Platt, next Fall shall be able to levy for campaign funds on the private interests which have been advanced by this Legislature because of "organization" orders, the treasury will be amply provided for.

By political "pull" family relatives and political agents have been able to make what seems to be a good thing out of this Legislature for the corporations they represent. Certain it is, they have so far monopolized the business of lobbying as to bring discontent.

They have created a monopoly of lobbying. They have changed the body of lawmakers into a close corporation, which goes through the forms of making laws for the people, while in reality its members are working for the personal, family, and political ends of the boss.

The beneficent scheme of "Boss" Platt for preventing cheap and vicious forms of corruption among legislators, such as have brought scandal in other years, as shown in THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-day, offers a fine illustration of how valuable in a business way a strong political "pull" may become. It has been an easy thing, having control politically of a majority of the members, to bring about much legislation which will be of great benefit financially to members of Mr. Platt's family.

The Legislature has much the appearance of a private corporation, in which Mr. Platt owns a controlling interest in the stock. This control is farmed out to members of his family and his political lieutenants, who are regarded by the legislators as his proxies.

It has been enough for many legislators to know that a given bill "is wanted by the organization." That has settled it. Once that is understood, the only basis of trading has been political.

The professional lobbyist has regarded such a declaration as a notice to keep hands off. A lobbyist who dared interfere with the work of the "organization" could be driven from his privilege of the floor at a hint from the organization.

Here is an illustration of how great is Mr. Platt's control over even the lobbyist: When the Raines liquor tax law was under consideration it was the one thing to which Mr. Platt and the "organization" were devoting their energies. The bill was known and notorious as a Platt measure. It was drawn by a Platt man, submitted to Mr. Platt for approval, originally, and all amendments of any consequence received his sanction before they were agreed on in the Senate.

A caucus made the bill a party measure, and threats and promises were used when necessary to bring the majority under the Platt banner.

It was while this measure was pending that the interests most severely attacked by the bill came here prepared to make a fight against it.

These interests had been here before, and thought they knew the weaknesses of a certain percentage of the legislators. They had money to spend in considerable quantities and they had no scruple against its use, provided suitable "middlemen" could be found. It was at this point that the beneficent workings of Mr. Platt's system were illustrated. He had, by reason of his almost absolute ownership of the legislators, a control over the lobby. Members of the Legislature themselves are responsible for this explanation of the situation:

"Twenty-five thousand dollars was brought here with which to 'secure' the number of votes requisite to defeat the bill. At least one man, who does nothing else during the session but act as the legislative agent of any corporation or individual who retains him, was asked by the opponents of the Raines bill to handle their money. He declined to do it, for the reason that he expected to have other measures in which there would be good money before the end of the session, and in order to maintain terms of peace and his 'standing' with the members, he must not handle any money in opposition to an organization measure. If it became known to the Platt leaders that he was handling money in an attempt to defeat their pet measure, they would retaliate by killing the measures in which he was interested for the remainder of the session."

This is one specific illustration of Mr. Platt's glorious work of preventing bribery and corruption. Having such a power over the lobby, the only other thing needed for the "boss" to secure such business legislation as would suit himself and family was representatives here to properly label the measures which should and should not pass.

Tracy, Boardman & Platt, the latter a son of the owner-apparent of the legislators, at once put in appearance, and when they appeared in behalf of or against any measure, the word was at once passed that their attitude was the attitude of the "organization."

Some of the measures in which they have been interested were mentioned in THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning. There are others in which those who have openly approved have been on equally confidential terms with Mr. Platt. They have been considered competent to affix the stamp of regularity.

President Lauterbach of the Republican county organization has a stamp marked "O. K., Platt," and he has been active here this Winter. He was openly and emphatically in favor of the bill to lease the Brooklyn Bridge, which went through the Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation the other day with such scandalous haste, and behind that bill some profess to see also the Platt family firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt.

Mr. Lauterbach, having the Platt "O. K." stamp, was before the committee, and insisted on at once rushing this bill through the committee. It went. Democrats and Republicans alike voted for it. The exhibit is strong as an argument to any corporation which wants anything to employ as the chief "pusher," one of Mr. Platt's agents here. The system simply is this: "Pay Tracy, Boardman & Mr. Platt's son a retainer, and Mr. Platt's 'O. K.' will be affixed."

There is one other bill which goes into the list of those which may yield cash in return for political "pull." That is the one which is designed to pay the old Police Justices for the expenses they incurred in fighting for their places. The bill provides:

> The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is hereby authorized to audit and allow, as charges against the city, the reasonable costs, counsel fees, and expenses paid or incurred, or which shall hereafter be paid or incurred, by any Commissioner, City Magistrate, or Police Justice, who shall have been a successful party in any proceedings or trial to remove him from office, or who shall bring or defend any action or proceeding, in which the question as to his title to office is in any way presented, or involved, or in which it is sought to convict him, or to review or prohibit any such removal or to obtain possession of his office, or by any Commissioner for the proper presentation and justification of his official conduct before any body or tribunal lawfully investigating the same, and not officially recommending his removal from office. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be included in the taxes to be levied and raised for the year following such audit upon the estate subject to taxation in said city and county, an amount sufficient to pay the revenue bonds directed to be issued by the said Controller in anticipation of the collection of the said taxes, with all interest due or to become due thereon.

The "joker" in this lies in part in the fact that ex-Judge Hoadly of the firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson was one of the attorneys for the Police Justices who were removed, and who now ask this Legislature, controlled by Mr. Platt, to order the city to pay their counsel fees.

No bill is too small to escape the agents of Mr. Platt. From the drawing of bills to provide for the government of the Greater New-York and the advocating of a measure which proposes to let the Brooklyn Bridge fall into the hands of private corporations, the Platt agents take everything down to the bill providing counsel fees for decapitated Police Justices. What was said in THE TIMES on the subject this morning finds favor with those members of the Legislature who are sick of this interference of a powerful political boss in business legislation. There are many who are almost ready to revolt at the legislative trust now organized in the family of Platt.

NEAR MR. HILLIARD'S OFFICES.

Mr. Platt's Son's Company Conveniently Situated.

The rooms selected by Deputy Commissioner Hilliard for the New-York City Excise Bureau under the Raines law are on the ninth floor of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, Madison Square and Twenty-third Street. A man was stationed at the entrance of these rooms part of the time yesterday handing out the following business card to all comers:

> Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland.
> Room 10, Eighth Floor,
> Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Building, Madison Square.
> Surety on Excise Bonds.

Harry B. Platt, son of Thomas C. Platt, is the managing Director of this company.

MRS. HANS CLASON AT HOME.

The Missing Bride Was at Scarsdale-on-the-Hudson.

STAPLETON, S. I., April 20.—Mrs. Constance Clason, wife of Hans Clason, the bride of nine days, who disappeared Saturday, is once more at her father's home, in Court Street, Boyd Hill. She was joyfully received by her mother and sisters, who had begun to fear she was dead.

Mrs. Clason's father, Charles F. Zentgraf, received a special delivery letter at his office, in Duane Street, New-York City, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. It was addressed to his son-in-law. A single glance showed him the writing was that of his daughter.

Mr. Zentgraf telephoned to his son-in-law to go at once to the office. Mr. Clason had not slept since his wife disappeared, and was directing the movements of the searching parties when he received the message. The searchers had been out all Sunday and to-day, and had searched the woods in every direction for some trace of the missing woman.

A portion of Silver Lake was dragged during the morning in the belief that she had fallen in. The work was in progress when Mr. Clason received the message to proceed to New-York. Mr. Clason went at once to the city and opened the letter. It was from his wife, and stated she was with friends at Scarsdale, Westchester County, and for him to go to her at once.

Mr. Zentgraf telephoned this information to the Staten Island police, and also to his wife. With Mr. Clason and Albert Zentgraf, a brother of the young woman, Mr. Zentgraf at once started for Scarsdale.

The party, with Mrs. Clason with it, reached St. George at 9 o'clock to-night, entered a coach at the station, and drove to Zentgraf residence, Mrs. Clason alighted alone, and, unassisted, walked to the door of her father's house. She was met there by her mother and sisters. Mrs. Clason appeared pale, but otherwise did not betray any signs of illness. She ran up the steps to meet her mother.

Mr. Zentgraf was approached by the reporters who had been working on the case, and asked the particulars concerning his daughter's disappearance. He replied:

"My daughter is at home. I am glad of it. She has been ill. That is all I have to say. Please do not remain any longer." Mr. Zentgraf then followed the reporters out.

The case is still wrapped in considerable mystery. The young woman's reason for going away remains a private matter. The family has concealed many things. Although the police have been working on the case since Saturday, it was not until yesterday that it was learned that before going away Mrs. Clason wrote a note to her husband in which she used language which would seem to give rise to the belief that she contemplated a more lengthy absence than she eventually took.

The note read: "Dear Hans: I have gone, and you will hear of me soon. Good-bye. Tony."

TWO WITHDRAWALS OF GOLD.

Classed as Special, Since Rates Do Not Warrant Its Export.

Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., the firm which has monopolized gold exports this month, in response to orders supposed to come from Russia, made two withdrawals yesterday of $200,000 each from the Sub-Treasury. Possibly all of the $400,000 may not be shipped to-day, the firm's original intention having been to send $200,000.

It was said that getting half eagles instead of eagles, as desired, in the first withdrawal, led the firm to make the second, and that the two lots might be sorted in order that selected coin might be shipped. If that happened, it was understood that the coin remaining might be deposited at the National City Bank, in partial return of advances from that bank's vaults when the firm first began to ship on the present series of orders.

The withdrawals yesterday were classed as special, since rates of exchange do not warrant gold exports. Demand bills held at $4.88½ yesterday. Bankers have estimated that profits cannot be made on coin shipments until bills sell at $4.89¼. The difference between these rates indicates that a substantial premium must be paid by those for whom gold is now ordered.

Saranac River Overflowing.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., April 20.—The recent heavy rains and the melting of the high banks of snow have raised the water in the Saranac River four or five feet. It has reached the highest mark known in years, and is still rising. Woodruff Street and a part of Bassett Street are buried under two feet of water. Bridges and woodpiles have been carried away and houses and barns on the banks of the river are flooded. The ice has not gone out of the lake.

IT HAS VOTES TO SPARE

REPUBLICAN LEADERS SAY GREATER NEW-YORK BILL WILL PASS.

The Report of a Deal Between Tammany and Platt Vigorously Denied—Richard Croker Said to Have Advised Against United Action by Tammany Men—Consolidation Secures Converts in Erie—Brooklyn Man Removed from the House.

ALBANY, April 20.—The Republican leaders here are as confident to-night that the Greater New-York bill will be repassed by the Assembly as were the leaders in New-York yesterday.

Predictions are made that there will be more Republican votes for it than it received on its first passage. Two Erie County men are said to have come into camp. The claim is also made that there are half a dozen or more who voted against it before who would have favored it then if their votes had been necessary. The screws have now been put on and these "reserves" will be called out.

Democrats and Republicans insist that no understanding or deal has been made between Tammany and Mr. Platt, and some of the Tammany men affirm that no orders were issued by John C. Sheehan or anybody else during the Sunday recess. Mr. Cantor, the minority leader in the Senate, said to-night that he did not think Tammany Assemblymen would vote as a unit on the bill.

"There has been no deal made and no order has been given," he said to a TIMES correspondent. "I expect the bill will be passed without difficulty, but I think some of the New-York City Democrats will be found on both sides of the question."

There is the best of authority for the statement that Mr. Croker, now in England, was cabled with reference to the attitude Tammany should take on the Greater New-York bill. He replied that he had understood the bill was to pass, and he thought the Tammany organization was not called on to either support or oppose it as an organization. He advised that individual members of the Legislature do as they see fit.

The friends of the bill will proceed with great care. No attempt will be made to force it until they are sure of their ground, and for this reason Speaker Fish may not hand down the bill until Wednesday. If a careful canvass shall show to a certainty that the bill has enough supporters, it will be passed on that day.

The interesting story which originated at Mr. Platt's headquarters yesterday with reference to supplemental bills has been widely discussed to-night. The hint that the session might be prolonged until about June 1 in order to pass these bills is credited to Mr. Platt. This move is of special importance to the legislators. They profess to think that Platt will not insist on enforcing such an order.

Leaders in both houses say that the date of final adjournment stands just as it did before the Sunday conference.

If there is any intention of holding the Legislature long enough to pass a measure consolidating the Police, Fire, and Health Departments of the greater city, the leaders who favor consolidation had best not talk of it until after the Assembly shall have acted on the measure now pending. They could not choose a surer way to kill the latter. It would require all the pressure the State machine could put on to prolong the session, and it is pretty certain that Gov. Morton would not sign measures such as Mr. Platt doubtless would seal. The first of these would be one to carry out the cowardly purpose which existed early in the session to get rid of Police Commissioner Roosevelt. To send to Gov. Morton such a measure as this, bearing the stamp of the party approval, would invite a veto and consequent trouble between the Governor and the machine which has been construed in advance as simply Mr. Platt's method of killing off even a "favorite son" boom for the Governor at St. Louis.

The forces for and against consolidation are here in large numbers. More members of the State machine are expected here tomorrow and Wednesday to enforce Mr. Platt's orders. Among the consolidationists here to-night are James Matthews, President, and George W. Chauncey, Secretary of the Consolidation League of Brooklyn; A. E. Hensel, W. H. Friday, Cornelius Van Cott, Thurlow Weed Barnes, State Committeeman; W. J. Youngs, and J. O. Cleveland, who is against consolidation. Frank H. Platt, the ex-Senator's son, was also in the city to-night.

In the House to-night, while bills on the calendar were being considered, Mr. Austin of New-York, the Chairman of the Cities Committee, excitedly arose and shouted for recognition. As soon as the Chair had recognized him he said:

I understand, Mr. Speaker, that there is a gentleman upon the floor of the House lobbying against the Greater New-York bill.

The Speaker—If the gentleman will name the man the Speaker will enforce the rules.

Mr. Austin—It is a man named Atterbury, and he has been speaking to members in regard to the bill.

Mr. Finn—Is he a Brooklyn or a New-York man?

Mr. Austin—A Brooklyn man.

Mr. Finn—Oh, I thought it could not be a New-York man.

The Speaker—The Speaker, having had his attention called to the gentleman, orders the sergeant at Arms to enforce the rules of the House.

Mr. McKeown—I object. The Greater New-York bill is now under consideration.

The Speaker—That makes no difference. The Chair must take the statement of the gentleman from New-York and order the gentleman from the floor.

Mr. Brennan—Mr. Atterbury was not lobbying, Mr. Speaker; he was talking to me.

Mr. Waldo—Mr. Speaker, Mr. Atterbury is President of one of the Brooklyn Republican ward organizations. I ask that the privileges of the floor be extended to him.

Mr. W. B. Atterbury, who was talking with several Kings County members, at this moved toward the rear of the chamber, just as the Speaker declared that as he had been lobbying previous to the request for the floor privileges, they could not now be extended.

Mr. Waldo—But I move that he be granted the privileges.

The Speaker—The Chair refuses to put the motion.

Then Mr. Stanchfield got into the argument. He walked down the centre aisle and shouted for recognition, but the Speaker ordered the Clerk to "go on with the calendar," while the minority leader shouted again and again, crying that it would do no harm for the Speaker to put the motion.

The Clerk proceeded with the calendar, while Mr. Atterbury of Brooklyn was quietly escorted out of the chamber by the Sergeant at Arms.

After the passage of the bill under consideration the Speaker gave notice that the rules against lobbying would be enforced, and that even the employes of the Senate would be kept off the floor.

Thoroughbred Horses Destroyed.

GALLATIN, Tenn., April 20.—Some unknown person went to the stable of Capt. Harry Shafer, proprietor of the Peytonia Stock Farm, at this place, and killed one of his valuable brood mares, Lucy Prince, all of whose colts were winners last Fall. The stable in which the stallion Bishop was kept was burned, and the horse perished.

Bishop was a son of Shannon and Betty Bishop, by Buckden. He was foaled in 1882, was a fair race horse, and was best known through his son, Racine, out of Fairy Rose. His get last year won $20,170, of which sum the three-year-old Prime Minister, contributed $4,405.

Vassar Students Robbed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 20.—Stories are told at Vassar College of the depredations of sneak thieves who enter the rooms while the students are absent and steal dresses, money, and jewelry. Some of the students have lost nearly all their clothing. The girls threaten to institute an investigation of their own if the college officials do not move promptly. The most unpleasant feature of the affair is the fear that there is a kleptomaniac in the institution. Suspicion does not rest on the servants or chambermaids.

SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT BISCUIT is made from the entire wheat berry. Eat them and be free of many cares that have their origin in clogged organs. All grocers.—Adv.

PATRIOTS' DAY CELEBRATED.

The Battle of Lexington Commemorated Throughout New-England.

BOSTON, Mass., April 20.—Patriots' Day, commemorating the battle of Lexington, was appropriately observed as a general holiday in this city and throughout Massachusetts to-day. Public buildings and exchanges were closed, and business was generally suspended.

Bell ringing and salutes, parades, military reunions, and meetings of patriotic orders, children's entertainments, religious festivals, and various sports, including bicycle runs, the opening of the cricket season, and baseball, made up the general programme.

At Lexington the celebration commenced early. At 5 o'clock a fife and drum corps marched over the route taken by Paul Revere, and all the bells in town were rung for an hour. At 9 o'clock there was a firemen's parade through the principal streets of the town. The public buildings were handsomely decorated with flags and bunting, and the dwellings were all ornamented with decorations. At 10 o'clock a band concert was given on the historic Green by the East Lexington Minute Men Band. A great many bicycles and carriages crowded the streets during the day. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon another band concert was given on the Green. The events of the day closed with the ringing of bells and the firing of salutes at sunset. In the evening a promenade concert and dance were given in the hall of the old Belfry Club. During the day tournaments were in order at the Belfry Club.

CONCORD, Mass., April 20.—Two or three thousand people came here to-day to witness Patriots' Day celebration, several hundred coming on bicycles. The absence of a military display made the town seem very quiet as compared with the last two years. Salutes were fired from a battery in the morning and at noon. There was a band concert this afternoon. Sherman Hoar made the principal address at the exercises this evening.

BENNINGTON, Vt., April 20.—Historical Bennington recognized Patriots' Day by flying flags on the Bennington Battle Monument, Grand Army post buildings, Vermont Soldiers' Home, hotels, and private buildings, Post Office, and school houses.

BOY TRAIN WRECKERS ON TRIAL.

Hildreth, Hibbard, and Plato Arraigned in Court at Rome.

ROME, N. Y., April 20.—The trial of the youthful train wreckers, J. Watson Hildreth of New-York and Theodore Hibbard and Herbert Plato of Rome, was opened here this afternoon at an adjourned term of the Supreme Court for the Fifth Judicial District, Justice Peter B. McLennan of Syracuse presiding.

A panel of 200 extra talesmen has been summoned, and, with the regular panel, they will probably furnish sufficient material from which to secure twelve men to try the prisoners. It may take several days to secure a jury. District Attorney Klock and Benjamin Show of Syracuse, ex-District Attorney of Onondaga County, will appear for the prosecution, and J. I. Sayles and D. F. Searle of Rome for the defense.

The boys are charged with having wrecked the east-bound limited fast mail on the New-York Central Road, which was due here at 4:22 A. M., Nov. 19. Nathan J. Hager of Albany, the engineer of the train, and Robert Bond of Syracuse, who was riding on a car platform, were killed. The fishplates and spikes had been removed from two rails.

A hat belonging to Hildreth was found near the wreck. Hildreth was arrested and made a confession. He said he, Plato, Hibbard, and Frederick Bristol, all about eighteen years old, had wrecked the train for the purpose of robbing the passengers, and to kill them if necessary to secure their valuables. Plato and Hibbard made similar confessions, but Bristol denied his guilt.

All four were indicted for murder in the first degree. Bristol, who was in poor health when he was arrested, died in jail in February.

A. R. THOMPSON DIES SUDDENLY.

Stricken with Apoplexy and Expires Without Regaining Consciousness.

Alonzo Roosevelt Thompson, general manager of the J. Walter Thompson Advertising Company, was stricken with apoplexy in the firm's office in The Times Building last night about 6 o'clock. He died an hour later without recovering consciousness. Dr. Harrington of the Astor House and another physician were summoned when Mr. Thompson was first stricken, but they were unable to render any aid.

Mr. Thompson for the past twenty years had been connected with the firm of which his brother, J. Walter Thompson, is the virtual owner. He was born in Pittsfield, Mass., about sixty-seven years ago. Three weeks ago he complained of having neuralgia. Since then apparently he had been in the best of health. Mr. Thompson was a widower. He leaves two children, Mme. D'Arona, a musician of this city, and a son now living in Australia.

Mr. Thompson for many years had served as an usher in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. He lived at 23 Clinton Street, that city. In addition to J. Walter Thompson, he leaves another brother, Dr. M. L. Thompson of Brooklyn.

KRUEGER ANSWERS CHAMBERLAIN.

Wishes to Know the Basis of the Proposed Discussion.

LONDON, April 20.—The Times will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, saying that the reply of President Krüger to the invitation to visit England to discuss matters pertaining to the Transvaal extended to him by Mr. Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, some months ago, has been dispatched.

The tone of the reply is friendly and conciliatory, but does not advance the negotiations. Mr. Krüger repeats that the President cannot ask the Volksraad to allow him to go to London until the basis of discussion is settled.

He hopes for a satisfactory settlement of the questions at issue, but says that the Transvaal cannot admit any right on the part of a foreign power to interfere with her internal affairs. The republic, he adds, relies upon its independence of foreign control in domestic matters in accordance with the convention of 1884.

Thomas Sturgis a Commissioner.

Mayor Strong yesterday appointed Thomas Sturgis a Civil Service Commissioner to succeed E. L. Godkin, who resigned Saturday. Mr. Sturgis was sworn in by the Mayor. He lives at 138 East Thirty-sixth Street, and was born in this city fifty years ago. He has been a builder and a real estate dealer for several years, and is Treasurer of the Chicago Stock Yards Company. Mr. Sturgis is a member of the Union League Club, and of the regular Republican organization of the Twentieth Assembly District. He was one of the founders of the City of Cheyenne, and was for several years interested in the cattle business in the West. Civil Service Commissioners Wheeler and Oleott called on the Mayor yesterday to urge Mr. Sturgis's appointment.

Hurt at an Elevated Station.

Patrick Rooney, twenty-six years old, of 32 Vandalia Street, Brooklyn, attempted last evening to board a moving train before the gates were opened at the Eighteenth Street station of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Road. He was dragged along for some space between the cars and the platform, sustaining a scalp wound and other injuries. His wounds were dressed at the New-York Hospital, and he went home.

Hailstones as Large as Eggs.

WINSTED, Conn., April 20.—A terrific hailstorm raged in New-Boston and Tolland, this State, and Sandisfield, Mass., last night. Hailstones the size of small eggs fell. More than 400 window panes were smashed. Josiah Sage, seventy-two years old, of Sandisfield, was caught in the storm, and was found unconscious in the street. He will probably recover. The damage will reach several thousand dollars.

HORSE KNOCKS DOWN TWO

FRIGHTENED ANIMAL THEN RUNS INTO A GROCERY SHOP.

Driven Out It Jumps Through a Window and Visits a Florist's Place Next, Scattering Roses in All Directions—A Runaway Red Cow in First Avenue Gets the Best of a Policeman, Who Is Thrown to the Pavement.

A big bay horse was being led from Tattersalls sales stables last night through Third Avenue on its way to Huntington, L. I., by the Twenty-third Street Ferry. It was in charge of C. E. Brown of Huntington.

The animal was frightened by an elevated train, and became uncontrollable in Twenty-fourth Street. After plunging and rearing, it knocked down Miss Maggie Fuller, twenty-eight years old, of 531 Third Avenue, who happened to be passing, injuring her right leg and body.

Brown tried to regain control of the animal, but was knocked down. The horse, finding itself free, dashed among the spectators on the sidewalk, scattering them to the right and left, and bolted into the front door of Henry Kattenhorn's grocery store.

The employes tried to drive the big animal out by shouting at it, and it went through the store window, scattering all the goods, and breaking an iron bar. The horse then entered the florist's next door, scattering roses, &c., all over the floor.

After its reappearnce on the street, Driver Brown, with the aid of F. José of East Thirty-fifth Street, and several others, seized the horse and held it by its bridle. The animal was but slightly wounded after its adventure. The driver said it was going to the Suffolk County stock farm of C. C. Hendricksen.

BROKER KILLED BY A TRUCK.

Driver Arrested, but Not Held for Accident to William Ogilvy.

Willam Ogilvy, a stock broker of 100 Dean Street, Brooklyn, was run over by a truck yesterday while crossing Pearl Street at Peck Slip. He died while being removed in an ambulance to the Hudson Street Hospital.

The driver of the truck, George Deck of 42 Goerck Street, was discharged by Magistrate Mott. Deck's horse, attached to an express wagon, was feeding in front of a store in Pearl Street. Deck was sitting in a doorway. Another wagon that was passing ran into the express wagon, and startled the horse so that he ran away.

A number of persons were crossing Peck Slip at the time. The shouts of pedestrians gave all warning to get out of the way with the exception of Mr. Ogilvy, who was directly in the runaway's path. He was knocked down in the middle of the street, and both horse and wagon passed over him.

A policeman arrested Deck, after the runaway horse was stopped. The prisoner was taken to the Centre Street Court, where Magstrate Mott was presiding. The Magistrate held that the driver was not to blame for the accident. The policeman was astonished at the Magistrate's action, as it is customary in all such cases to hold the driver, at least in bail, even though the circumstances attending the accident tend to prove the driver unblamable. When word of Mr. Ogilvy's death was received at the Coroners' office surprise was manifested by those in charge when they learned that Magistrate Mott had released the driver.

ABOUT A RUNAWAY RED COW.

Got the Best of a Policeman, Who Had Tried to Stop It.

A red cow, reported to be mad, terrorized half the population of upper First Avenue early last evening. Where the cow came from was not at first a question. It was seen charging down First Avenue, near Firty-third Street, at 5:30 o'clock, and a big crowd of men, women, and children started in pursuit.

Among the leaders of the crowd was Policeman Richard Schum, who left his post in Fifty-third Street to join the chase. He caught up with the cow as the animal stopped for a moment to investigate a satchel dropped by a girl, who had sought refuge in one of the adjacent stores, and, drawing his night stick, he applied it vigorously to the cow's sides. Scared somewhat by this treatment the cow started off again, Schum following. He was at his wit's end for a means to stop the creature when his eye caught an iron hoop which was lying on the sidewalk.

With a jump the policeman secured the hoop, and, catching up to the cow, which by this time had reached Fifty-seventh Street, he threw it over the animal's head and braced himself to withstand the shock when the cow stopped.

The animal brought up with a jerk. It turned its head for an instant to look at Schum hanging to the hoop, and then, with a quick twist of its shoulders, lifted hoop and man, and threw the latter across the front of its head. Schum dropped to the sidewalk six feet away, and the cow lowered its head and started for him. It butted him about until his uniform was a wreck, and he felt as though every bone in his body was broken.

The crowd, however, closed in on the cow, and with walking sticks and umbrellas diverted its attention until half a dozen butchers from the store of Abraham Guggenheimer at Forty-first Street and First Avenue arrived, carrying ropes. They lassoed the cow and threw it down, beating it with sticks until it was submissive. Then they led it away, taking it back, they claimed, to a slaughterhouse from which it had escaped. In reality, it was said, the cow belonged to their employer, and had been allowed to escape.

Schum made his way to Flower Hospital. He was under the impression that he had been badly injured, but the doctors at the hospital found nothing more than sundry bruises and he returned to his station house.

New-York Yacht Libeled.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—Judge Dennis to-day signed a decree restraining Nicholas J. Weaver of New-York City from removing his yacht Norma from Woodall's shipyard, in this city, until he settles a claim for $7,000 filed by Edward R. Coleman of Lebanon, Penn. J. Wilson Leakin was appointed receiver, with authority to sell the vessel on ten days' notice. Coleman says he loaned Weaver $7,000 on the yacht on a mortgage.

State Papers of Presidents.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The first of the four volumes containing the principal State papers of American Presidents down to the present Administration, compiled by Representative J. D. Richardson of Tennessee, late Chairman of the Committee on Printing, was issued to-day. All the copy relating to the Administrations between Madison and Grant is in the hands of the printer. The four volumes will be ready for distribution next Winter.

Candidate for Commander in Chief.

CONCORD, N. H., April 20.—John C. Linehan of Penacook has consented to become a candidate for Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. His canvass will be vigorously pushed. Col. Linehan has been Insurance Commissioner since 1890.

They Are Not Going to Europe.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 20.—Adlai E. Stevenson, Vice President, said last night that there was no truth in the statement that has been published to the effect that he and Mrs. Stevenson will visit Europe the coming Summer.

CYCLONE NEAR FREMONT, OHIO.

At Least Two Persons Killed—Heavy Damage to Property.

FREMONT, Ohio, April 20.—A cyclone swept through the rural portion of Sandusky County this afternoon. It is known that two persons are dead, and it is believed that when full news of the storm shall come in it will appear that other lives have been lost. The list of dead and injured as it stands now is as follows:

The dead:

GREENE, W. L.; well-to-do farmer; body crushed out of shape.

GREENE, JAMES; son of W. L. Greene; found dead and mangled near the ruins of his residence.

The injured:

GREENE, Mrs. JAMES; injured by flying timber; may die.

It was feared the cyclone would visit this city. It was seen approaching about 3 o'clock, and as its nature was well understood, the people of Fremont became greatly alarmed. Just before reaching the outskirts of the city the cloud swung to the northward and passed by.

It is believed that a good deal of property has been destroyed in the country surrounding Fremont, and that many head of stock have been killed.

THE GUYANDOTTE NOT INJURED.

Report that the Steamship Was Struck by a Shell Denied.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., April 20.—A report reached here to-night that the Old Dominion steamship Guyandotte, which sailed to-day from New-York for Norfolk and Newport News, had been struck by a shell fired from the proving grounds while on her way out.

Capt. Heath, the commanding officer, says: "The report that the Guyandotte, or any other vessel, was struck, or was in danger of being struck, during the firing this afternoon, is without foundation. The range on which the firing was done was observed from three or four different points, and no shot was fired when it was possible that a vessel would be in danger. No shot came within a mile of the Guyandotte."

The twelve-inch rifle was loaded for the first round shortly after 1 o'clock. Lieut. Ruggles, with his assistants, proceeded to the Twin Lights, at the Highlands of Navesink, set out the range table, and reported that he was ready, but a large number of vessels being off the Highlands, firing was delayed until 4:30 P. M., when the first round was fired.

The Guyandotte had passed out at about 4:20 P. M., and none of the shots came near her. She stopped off the Highlands for a few minutes, but for what reason is unknown.

LOUISIANA SEEMS TO BE IN DOUBT.

Democrats and Fusionists Express Confidence in To-day's Result.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 20.—Louisiana to-morrow will elect a full State and legislative ticket, and all the parishes and cities will elect local officers.

John N. Pharr, the fusion candidate for Governor, has made a vigorous campaign, and claims that he will be elected with a working majority of the Legislature, notwithstanding the fraudulent returns which he says will be sent in from the river parishes.

The Democratic Campaign Committee predicts that Gov. Foster will be re-elected with ease, and that the full ticket will be elected by 50,000 majority. In New-Orleans the greatest interest centres in the municipal fight. The Citizens' League is fighting the regular Democratic ticket. It seems probable the reform party will carry the day. President Janvier of the Citizens' League estimates that Walter C. Flower will be elected Mayor by between 5,000 and 15,000 majority. The Democrats claim that Congressman Buck will be elected Mayor by between 3,000 and 5,000 majority.

WERE MARRIED IN HONOLULU.

The Son of Mrs Robert Louis Stevenson Secures a Bride.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—Lloyd Osbourne, son of Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, was married in Honolulu on Saturday, April 11, to Miss Catherine Durham of Stanford University, who arrived at the islands on Friday on the steamship Alameda.

Miss Durham is a niece of W. H. Mills, Land Agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

Gave the Baby to a Boy.

James Ryan, a nine-year-old boy of 764 West Twelfth Street, was approached last night at Twelfth Street and Sixth Avenue by a well-dressed young woman who carried a baby. She asked him to hold the child while she made some purchases in the grocery at the corner. Ryan took the child and held it for nearly two hours, but the young woman did not return. The boy then told the story to Policeman Webster of the Mercer Street Station, who took the infant to the station house and then to Police Headquarters.

Money for the Conscience Fund.

In Controller Fitch's morning mail yesterday there was an envelope containing $1.500 for the "conscience fund." The money consisted of one five-hundred-dollar and one one-thousand-dollar bill, and an accompanying memorandum said: "For taxes justly due at 2 per cent." The debt must have been a trifle aged. The tax rate has not reached 2 per cent. in some years. This year's tax rate is 1.91 on the dollar.

Jockey Killed in a Race.

NEWPORT, Ky., April 20.—In the third race here to-day Joseph Foster, a jockey employed by Ireland Brothers, was killed by the horse he was riding, Tin Horn. On reaching the first turn the horse was crowded to the rail and fell, with the boy under him. The lad received severe internal injuries, from which he died a few moments after the accident.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The forest fire that started Friday night near Egg Harbor City, N. J., is still raging. It has destroyed seven square miles of timber. A large force of men are fighting the fire, and it will probably be under control to-day. A fire started near Vineland Sunday and burned all night, destroying a house belonging to Daniel Horster. Another fire started yesterday near Pomona, and traveled toward a large swamp covered with valuable cedar timber.

—Charles H. Holmes, who fled from Lake City, Minn., after the discovery, in November, of a shortage of $60,000 in the Merchants' Bank, of which he was assistant cashier, was arrested in West Greenwich, Conn., yesterday. He had been working on a farm where he had been known as Chauncey Herbert. Holmes's uncle, who was cashier of the bank, is under sentence to State prison as a defaulter and is awaiting the action of the Supreme Court on his appeal.

—The veterans of the Texas-Mexican war are celebrating the anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto in Galveston, Texas. Only sixty veterans are alive. They are all present. A convention of all Texas veterans is being held. A monster parade will take place to-day in commemoration of San Jacinto Day.

—Thomas Price, colored, was lynched near Westville, S. C., Sunday night, for attacking a young woman and her eleven-year-old brother, Saturday. He shot the boy and shot at the girl. She escaped injury, but the boy was seriously wounded. Price was discharged from the penitentiary ten days ago.

—Mrs. Charity Gleason, seventy years old, fell down stairs in her daughter's house in Long Branch, N. J., last evening and broke her neck. She had been preparing to go to church. Mrs. Gleason was the widow of James Gleason.

Drop in to-day to the Proper Food Exhibition, Broadway and 18th St., and see SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT BISCUIT made and try them. Served free to all visitors.—Adv.

HARMONY AT ANY PRICE

THAT SEEMS TO BE THE IDEA OF COL. WILLIAM R. MORRISON.

Sound-Money Democrats Think It Would Be Better to Go Without Harmony than Sacrifice Principle Securing It—They Are Not Impressed Favorably by the Colonel's Bid for the Presidency Nor by His Advice to His Party.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Col. William R. Morrison has come out into the open in an interview which he must have desired to have published, for there is no man more averse than he to interviews that he considers ill timed. But if Col. Morrison regarded this as the time for its utterances, he did not make so sure that his utterances would meet with approval from the wise men of the Democracy. Even the warm friends of Mr. Morrison consider his talk too deeply tinged with hostility to the Administration to be considered calm and sound. He appears to have felt carefully the Democratic pulse, and evidently has undertaken to say something to please pretty nearly every class. Silver men get a friendly hint; anti-veto men are encouraged; bimetallists are patted on the back; the bond buyers are abused.

Mr. Morrison begins his talk with expressing the opinion that the Democrats at Chicago should "find harmony in the will of the majority." He then, in answer to a request for his own views on the financial question, says he has no objection to saying what he thinks except one based on knowledge that he is not a master of the subject. He goes on to say:

> I do not know a way which seems practicable to settle the money question as I think it should be settled. It appears that half the convention—maybe more—will advocate free-silver coinage—16 to 1—which, as things now are, will speedily result in silver being our only money of redemption. It would retire gold as money, and leave us on the silver basis. We would have temporarily fewer dollars, and these very much less valuable as money.
>
> Part, maybe a majority, of the convention will press the Administration plan of adhering to the single gold standard and reti

TIRED

All the time; weak, nervous, out of sorts. This is the condition of thousands in the Spring. The cause is found in the blood. It is loaded with impurities. It is depleted in quality. It is thin and poor, and it fails to carry sufficient nourishment to the nerves, muscles, and organs of the body. Therefore the nerves are weak, appetite is poor, and the person is "all played out." Enrich and purify the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and health, vigor, and vitality will return.

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Be sure to get HOOD'S, and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

question. The bolters would have only their trouble for their pains. This fact will become more and more apparent as the time of the convention draws nearer."

Mr. Brice said he had planned to go to Europe to join his family as soon as Congress should adjourn, and not attend the Chicago Convention, but his friends in Ohio were urging him to revise his plans, and he might conclude to do so. Regarding the Morrison interview, Mr. Brice said he had no criticism to offer at present, except to say that the candidate of the convention would be a man concerning whose views on the currency there could be no doubt.

Mr. Faulkner, in referring to Mr. Morrison's utterances, said it was plain that the Inter-State Commerce Commissioner was opposed to the policy of the Administration, but that there might be a difference of opinion among readers of his published remarks about how he regarded the silver question.

Judge William M. Springer, former Representative in Congress from Illinois, who was at the Capitol to-day, inclined to the view that the Morrison interview was equivalent to a notice to the Illinois delegates that the Democratic free-silver men in that State were not to be permitted to have things their own way.

Several Senators, who did not care to be quoted, said they could not see that Mr. Morrison had contributed anything to the sound-money movement by his statement of his position. One of them said:

"I regard what he says as a notice to the silver men that if he should be nominated and the party should come out strong for free silver he would not stand in the way of the majority."

NO FEAR OF A SPLIT.

Ex-Congressman Bynum Talks About the Chicago Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 20.—Ex-Congressman W. D. Bynum, who is practicing law in this city, is watching with the interest of a veteran politician the situation antedating the Chicago and St. Louis Conventions. Mr. Bynum is a sound-money advocate of the most pronounced type, and he does not believe that there will be a split in the party at the Chicago Convention. Mr. Bynum yesterday expressed his views as follows:

"The rumored scheme of a division in the Democratic Patry and the placing of two candidates in the field, representing opposite views, and the concentration of the Electoral votes on one of them, is ridiculous, and had its origin in the brain of some correspondent who was short on news.

"That the Democratic Party will declare itself unequivocally on the silver issue I have not the least doubt. The Republican Convention at St. Louis, if McKinley be nominated, will adopt the Ohio State platform, which is not acceptable by any means to the Eeastern States. With a candidate of unquestioned views, a straddle in the Republican platform might not result in a revolt, but McKinley, it will be remembered, in one of the State campaigns in Ohio a few years ago attacked Mr. Cleveland because of the latter's sound-money views, and the impression became prevalent that he was favorable to the free coinage of silver. This impression still obtains in the East, and they will not trust him except upon a platform that declares unequivocally against independent free coinage at 16 to 1.

"The Sherman purchase law of 1890 was enacted by the Fifty-first Congress because the party was afraid Harrison would sign a free-coinage bill, and the Eastern people are not going to be caught in this position again if they can help it. Should the St. Louis Convention straddle the issue and the Chicago Convention take a strong stand in favor of sound money, New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut, and perhaps Rhode Island and Massachusetts would go Democratic."

"What is your opinion of the situation in Indiana?" Mr. Bynum was asked.

"The Democracy of Indiana unquestionably largely favors international bimetallism," he replied. "They are friendly to silver, but I do not think they are ready to hazard the experiment of independent free coinage at the rate of 16 to 1. While we have many sincere believers in free coinage, I do not think they will make it a condition of their fealty to the Democratic ticket. The condition, however, is one of great uncertainty, and no one can predict what may take place during the next six months."

HARRISON'S FRIENDS INDIGNANT.

McKinley's Claims to Indiana's Delegation Are Ridiculed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 20.—In all the tables sent out from Washington each week by Gen. Grosvenor, the thirty delegates in Indiana have been placed in the McKinley column, and they have been conceded to him on all hands, although only twenty-six of them have been elected.

It is believed, however, fourteen or fifteen of these votes will never go to McKinley, whether the name of Harrison shall be brought before the convention or not. These men on the delegation, who threatened to bolt McKinley, are warm personal admirers of Harrison, and their resentment has been aroused by the character of the McKinley campaign in Indiana, led by Chairman Gowdy of the State Committee. Mr. Gowdy has declared that the State Convention shall instruct for McKinley, even if it requires a bitter fight, and the Harrison people accuse him of inspiring certain paragraphs that are appearing in country newspapers to the effect that Indiana would have been for McKinley, even had Harrison been a candidate.

Harry S. New, one of the delegates, said yesterday that he saw no reason why a friend of Harrison might not be the consistent friend of McKinley; that these men had come to McKinley only after Harrison had written his letter, but that, if this sort of campaign were continued, and the question of instructions forced to an issue, they would take it upon themselves to demonstrate in the St. Louis Convention that Indiana's first love is Harrison, and that a campaign made up on the line of belittlement of him could not be successful in this State.

McKINLEY MEETING IN SYRACUSE.

Great Enthusiasm Manifested for the Ohio Candidate.

SYRACUSE, April 20.—Two thousand persons attended a mass meeting in the Alhambra to-night, held in the interest of Candidate McKinley. The meeting was characterized by great enthusiasm.

William P. Goodell presided, and the speakers were John E. Milholland, Senator Frank D. Pavey, Lovell H. Jerome, T. St. John Gaffney, Col. C. H. Dennison, all of New-York, and George E. Matthews of Buffalo, President of the Buffalo McKinley League, and editor of The Buffalo Express. A committee was appointed to look after the formation of a branch of the McKinley League and resolutions indorsing Gov. McKinley were adopted.

The resolutions commend Gov. McKinley to the Republican National Convention without hostile criticism or disparagement of other candidates, whose "conspicuous abilities and great services to the Republican Party are recognized and appreciated."

A Gold Victory in Illinois.

CHICAGO, April 20.—The Democratic State Central Committee has selected Peoria as the place, and June 23 as the date for holding the Democratic State Convention. The apportionment of delegates is on the basis of the vote cast in the Presidential election of 1892, which is a victory for the gold element, as it gives Cook County a larger representation than under the vote of 1894.

FOR TRAVELERS.

STEAMER CHAIRS, NICKEL-PLATED LAMPS IN CASES, CHAFING DISHES, YACHT CHAIRS, TRAVELING BATHS, AND TRAVELING HAMPERS. CAMPHOR WOOD AND CEDAR TRUNKS.

CHARLES JONES.

220 B'way, cor. 21st St. 902 6th Av., cor. 51st St.

PEFFER'S BILL MUST WAIT

THE POPULISTIC MUD-SLINGING RESOLUTION SIDETRACKED.

Effort to Institute an Inquiry as to Recent Bond Sales Fails for the Present—Will Be Renewed After the Appropriation Bills Shall Be Passed—Senator Hill Will Fight the Measure When It Shall Come Up Again.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Peffer bond resolutions have been sidetracked by the Senate, so that the appropriation bills may be disposed of, with the understanding that the bond resolutions shall hold their place and finally be brought to a vote in case their friends shall muster sufficient strength to force them to that point. This decision was reached to-day, after Mr. Peffer had attempted vainly to have a time set for taking a vote. Peffer wanted the matter disposed of finally to-morrow at 4 o'clock, but Mr. Hill, the leader of the opposition, refused his consent, saying he desired to speak at considerable length, and that other Senators also wished to be heard.

Mr. Allison, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, urged Mr. Peffer to let the resolutions be displaced for the present, and Mr. Wolcott, after securing a promise from the Iowa candidate for the Presidency that ample time eventually would be given the Kansas Senator, advised the latter to accept the proposition. Mr. Peffer was willing, but Stewart of Nevada demurred, declaring that the resolutions were more important than any appropriation bill now on the calendar.

There was an amusing scene after Mr. Wolcott had directed the attention of Stewart to what Mr. Allison had just said. Stewart turned to Mr. Allison, and, pointing his long index finger at him, said:

"Will you be here when the appropriation bills are out of the way, and help us pass these resolutions?"

Mr. Allison hesitated only a moment, and then, with characteristic frankness, said: "I can promise the Senator that I will be in the neighborhood."

Stewart subsided, satisfied; Peffer had nothing further to say, and so the resolutions were laid aside.

Mr. Hill is preparing quietly to bring strong pressure to bear against the resolutions when they again shall monopolize attention. The speech delivered last week in their favor by Mr. Hoar has provided the New-York Senator with plenty of fresh ammunition. Mr. Hoar only talked about ten minutes, but in that short space of time he crowded much misinformation into the debate. There is a prospect that many Senators will be drawn into the discussion before the resolutions shall be disposed of.

LARGE ATTORNEY FEES.

Discussion as to Lawyers' Charges for Serving the Cherokees.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—While the Indian Appropriation bill was pending in the Senate to-day, the committee amendment for the payment of specific sums to fourteen lawyers for legal services to the Western Cherokee Indians was taken up, and Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) stated his objections to it.

Mr. Brown (Rep., Utah,) questioned the lawfulness of the contract and the value of the services performed. It seemed to him a "palpable steal, clean and unvarnished." His indignation was aroused at the idea that an American Senate could talk of voting for such an amendment. Here was a proposition to pay $29,000 to one individual. For what? For hanging around and annoying Senators, giving him for that as much as would be the income of a United States District Attorney for five years.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) expressed a desire to know the rule of deciding the question of quantum meruit of a lobbyist's services.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) said the person alluded to as a lobbyist (Mr. Peabody) had not lobbied a day or an hour, but had rendered legal service.

Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.,) intimated his impression that the proposition was a palpable fraud. The claim of Peabody, he said, had been presented to the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary had allowed and paid $8,000.

In the course of a long discussion an explanation of the claim was made by Mr. Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.) It was that, more than twenty years ago, the Western Cherokees made a written contract with Joel M. Bryan, to pay him 35 per cent. of all the money to be recovered by him on their claim of $800,000 against the Government; that he prosecuted the claim in the courts and recovered that sum, which was paid to the Indians, minus the 35 per cent., and that all this amount had also been distributed except the $79,000 provided in this bill. No one but Bryan was interested in the controversy, as the 35 per cent. all belonged to him. Not a dollar of it could go to the Indians.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.,) defended the committee amendment, and gave a history of the transaction, with which he was familiar, having been Secretary of the Interior when the first contract with Mr. Bryan came up for approval. In the course of his narrative, he mentioned the fact that among the lawyers employed by Mr. Bryan was Mr. Cleveland's first Attorney General, Mr. Garland, who had charged $15,000 for his services in arguing the matter in the Court of Claims, and had been paid by the Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Teller also argued that Mr. Peabody had rendered valuable services. He said Mr. Peabody had got into a controversy with the Indian Bureau, and that bureau had refused to allow him anything under his contract, inasmuch as he was part of the time employed in one of the departments. The Secretary of the Interior had decided that that was not a good ground for refusal, but he had cut down the forty-thousand-dollar claim to $8,000, and had paid that.

Mr. Chandler commented sarcastically upon the allowance reported for legal services. He singled out the item of $7,003.86 for Reese Hughes and John Paul Jones, and asked what that item was for, when to these gentlemen already had been paid their claim of $32,000.

Mr. Teller informed him that the seven-thousand-dollar item was for additional service in resisting the demands of other lawyers.

"That is a very singular state of things," said Mr. Chandler. "These Indians have paid out 35 per cent. of their claim, and then are called upon to pay the same lawyers for protecting them against the unreasonable claims of other attorneys. Then there is the case of Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood. She is to get $1,000, while her claim was for $80,000. Why not treat the woman as well as you do the man?"

"If the Senator asks for information," Mr. Teller tartly replied, "I will give it to him, but if he is only talking in order to hear himself talk, I will not interrupt him."

Mr. Chandler's comment upon this remark was that the Senator from Colorado had "bad temper enough, but little information."

After remarks by Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) in defense of the amendment, and Mr. Palmer, (Dem., Ill.,) in criticism of it, the matter went over without action.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Increased Appropriations Made by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—In the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill reported to the Senate to-day, the committee has made a large number of increases over the bill as it passed the House. Chief among these are the allowances for officers of United States courts, over which a hard fight was made by the House in Committee of the Whole.

The amount appropriated by the House for the payment of salaries, fees, &c., of United States Marshals, deputies, &c., has been increased from $817,000 to $1,500,000; of District Attorneys, increased from $205,000 to $400,000; regular assistants to District Attorneys, increased from $65,000 to $100,000; fees of clerks, increased from $165,000 to $300,000; fees of Commissioners, increased from $175,000 to $300,000; fees of witnesses, increased from $750,000 to $1,400,000; support of United States prisoners, increased from $320,000 to $600,000.

Appropriations of $80,000 for Fire Island lightship and $70,000 for Overfalls Shoal lightship, New-Jersey, are added, with $80,000 for a lightship on Diamond Shoal, Cape Hatteras. Provision is made for several lighthouse tenders, and $200,000 is appropriated for a revenue cutter for the lakes.

The committee also increased the appropriation for continuing the improvement of the harbor at Philadelphia, from $480,000 to $000,000.

POMMERY
"SEC"
and
CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"SELECTED for the Banquet in Bordeaux given to the PRESIDENT of the FRENCH REPUBLIC."

N. Y. TRIBUNE.

A SERVICE PENSION.

The House Committee Preparing a New Scheme.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Committee on Invalid Pensions of the House has decided to begin to-morrow the consideration of a general service pension for all soldiers of the late war.

A number of bills with the object of providing a pension have been referred to the committee, but it will formulate its own measure.

It has been furnished data showing that a pension of $8 a month to all soldiers who served ninety days or longer, and who have reached the age of sixty-two years, will increase the annual budget by from $9,000,000 to $10,000,000 for a few years, when the amount will decrease, as a result of death. It has also been estimated that a pension of $6 a month, with a per diem increase above that figure, will aggregate $42,000,000. From this will be deducted pensions which are now being drawn for an equal figure, and which will reduce the amount to $25,000,000, or not exceeding $30,000,000.

The disposition of some of the Republican members of the committee is to give each pensioner not less than $6 a month, irrespective of his length of service.

THE GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

It Is Passed by the House Without Material Amendment.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—After passing a few private bills, the House spent the remainder of the session to-day in the consideration of the General Deficiency bill—the last of the general appropriation bills. A prolonged debate was occasioned by the paragraph appropriating $850,000 to supply a deficiency in the collection of the customs revenues. The action of the Secretary of the Treasury in increasing the customs force at New-York was criticised by Mr. Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa.) This increase was due, according to Mr. Dingley, (Rep., Me.,) to the change from specific to ad valorem duties made by the Wilson-Gorman act. A general comparison of the tariff laws of 1890 and 1894, both as to the revenue produced by them and the cost of collecting the same, and a comparison of the appropriations of the last four Congresses caused a partisan debate which lasted nearly three hours.

The committee concluded consideration of the bill without material amendment, and it was passed by the House.

A TAX ON ADULTERATED BEER.

To Charge Manufacturers and Dealers a High License.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Mr. Cooper (Rep., Wis.,) introduced in the House to-day a bill to impose a tax upon and to regulate the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of adulterated beer.

Pure beer is defined by the measure as that made from "pure hops and malt." In addition to present taxes, the manufacturers of adulterated beer are to pay a tax of $2,500 per annum; wholesale dealers in the article $1,000 per year, and retail dealers $250 per annum. Those dealing in adulterated beer who do not comply with the above requirements are made liable to fine and imprisonment. Makers of adulterated beer are required to brand their product as such, and persons who sell the article are required to have printed notices in their places of business stating that "adulterated beer is sold here."

The measure is drawn on lines similar to the oleomargarine law and the "filled cheese" bill.

NAVAL BILL AMENDMENTS.

Several of Them Offered by Mr. Chandler in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—As an outgrowth of the recent investigation of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, Mr. Chandler to-day offered a number of amendments to the Naval bill. One provides that no payment shall be made from naval appropriations to any officer in the navy or marine corps on the active or retired list, while such officer is employed, after Jan. 1, 1897, by any person or company furnishing naval supplies or war material to the Government. Such employment is made, specifically, unlawful after that date.

Another amendment provides that in all contracts for battleships, their armor, or armament, it shall be stipulated that the contractors shall guarantee the Government against all liability by reason of patented articles, &c., and shall convey to the Government the right to use such patents and processes in the construction of any additional ships, whether constructed or manufactured directly by the Government or through contracts with any parties.

For a Monetary Conference.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Mr. Willis (Rep., Del.,) to-day offered in the House a joint resolution authorizing and directing the President to invite the commercial nations of the world to join in an international monetary conference, to be held at as early a date as practicable, for the purpose of establishing an international standard of ratio between gold and silver as money. The resolution proposes a commission of nine—three to be members of the House, appointed by the Speaker; three to be Senators, and three to be appointed by the President. It is proposed to appropriate $150,000.

Another Maybrick Petition.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Mr. Call presented to the Senate this afternoon a petition signed by L. D. Yarrell and A. H. Garland, attorneys for Mrs. Maybrick, addressed to the President of the United States, urging this Government to intervene in behalf of Mrs. Maybrick. The petition is accompanied by a great number of printed documents and letters from individuals interested in the case.

Congressional Doings.

—The Ways and Means Committee has ordered a favorable report on the bill of Mr. Mercer of Nebraska to aid the trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha. The bill appropriates $200,000 for a Government building and exhibit, but requires the exposition company to raise $250,000 before the Government allotment shall be available.

—House Committee on Elections No. 2 will take a vote May 4 on the case of Michell against Walsh, from the Eighth New-York District; that of Martin against Lockhart, from the Sixth North Carolina District, and that of Thompson against Shaw, from the Third North Carolina District.

—Notice was given yesterday in the Senate by Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.,) that on April 24 he would present to the Senate a communication from the Governor of Wisconsin offering to Congress the statue of Marquette.

—A favorable report has been made to the Senate on the bill appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Nashua, N. H.

VETERANS REVIVE PATRIOTISM.

Seventh, Seventy-first, and the Hawkins Zouaves Celebrate.

The annual dinner of the veterans of the Seventh Regiment was held last night at Sherry's. The dinner commemorated the seventy-second anniversary of the organization of the regiment and the thirty-fifth anniversary of its departure for the war.

Col. L. G. Woodhouse presided. Others present were Gen. J. Fred Pierson, Major W. B. Coughtry, Col. E. M. Crawford, Adjt. Edward Earle, Gen. E. L. Viele, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Frederic Taylor, Major James Otis Woodward, Mayor Strong, and Capt. William Henry White. The invocation was by the Rev. Cladius M. Roome, Chaplain. Mayor Strong came in when the dinner was half through and was greeted with cheers.

Gen. E. L. Viele responded to the toast "April 19, 1861," and Gen. Butterfield responded to "The Army."

Mayor Strong spoke for "The City of New-York." He began by saying that those he saw before him did not look like veterans and they were still able to shoulder a musket.

"If the Mayor of New-York," said he, "wanted anybody to defend him, you are the men I would call upon."

The Mayor then told an anecdote about the departure of the Seventh for the war.

"There were five of us," said he, "on top of a building when the Seventh Regiment was marching past. We were working in a dry goods store. One of our number said as the regiment passed, 'I hope they will never come back.' Three of us resolved that night when we went home that the remark was not a proper one, and we drew up a resolution and presented it to the head of the house, saying either the one who made it or we would have to go."

The day after the resolution was forwarded the man who made the remark did not appear at the store.

The Mayor, speaking about New-York and its prospects, said: "At no time in the history of the city of New-York have its prospects been so bright as to-day.

"But for the want of proper docking facilities, New-York would be the commercial centre of the world to-day. The improvements in docking facilities were, however, under way.

Frederic Fayl responded to the toast of "The Ladies," Capt. W. H. White "The Citizen Soldier," the Rev. Dr. George Vandewater spoke on "Peace," and Major James Otis Woodward "Our Guests."

The Veteran Association of the Seventy-first Regiment ate its twenty-fifth annual dinner last night in the Hotel Savoy. Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin presided.

The dinner was in commemoration of the Seventy-first Regiment's departure for the front during the civil war.

The toasts "The President of the United States" and "Our Departed Comrades" were drunk standing. The other toasts were: "The Day We Celebrate," the Rev. George R. Vandewater; "Our Old Commander," Col. Henry P. Martin; "The City of New-York," Gen. C. H. T. Collis; "The Empire State," Senator Clarence Lexow; "Our Country," George W. Ray; "Our Flag," Col. Archibald Baxter; "The Seventy-first Regiment," Col. F. V. Greene; "The Old Guard," Major Thomas E. Sloan.

The Ninth New-York Veteran Zouaves, who gained renown as the Hawkins Zouaves, held their thirty-fifth reunion last night at the Hotel Brunswick, when forty-three of them sat down to a banquet.

The men were ordered to "fall in," and while the bugler tooted a march a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from miniature cannon placed on the tables. At the speakers' table was a miniature representation of the regiment's memorial to its members who fell at Antietam. The monument will be unveiled at the battlefield on Sept. 17 next, the anniversary of that historic fight. Ex-Judge Julius J. C. Langbein presided.

MAINTAIN NEW-YORK'S POSITION.

Why the Greater New-York Bill Should Become a Law.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Webster defines the word "metropolis" as meaning the "chief city or capital of a Kingdom, State, or country."

The schoolboys of at least two generations have been taught that the island city at the mouth of the Hudson River was, beyond cavil, the peerless metropolis of the great republic of the west.

But within the past decade a lusty footstep has been heard in the West, as with mighty strides it has carried its possessor from the position of a struggling frontier settlement at the southern end of Lake Michigan, in quick succession through the lower grades and into sixth, fifth, fourth, third, and, finally, into the second place among our cities.

All but New-York have been vanquished by this unparalleled pace. Still its reverberations are echoing through the land. It requires no great mathematical skill to figure Chicago into the chief position among American cities before the beginners in geography of to-day are casting their maiden votes.

The wideawake, hustling denizens of Chicago are able to see something more than mere sentiment in the possession of this proud designation. They realize that the ambitious and brainy young men of the country are naturally attracted to its chief city, and they know that supremacy in art, commerce, and finance will not tarry long behind the advent of intellect.

No one doubts that New-York is still, actually as well as potentially, America's metropolis. But, right or wrong, we are obliged to recognize the force of census figures, although we all know that at least a million and a quarter New-Yorkers are no more counted in such returns than if they were Cossacks or Uitlanders.

In the name of the many thousands of plain citizens of New-York, who take only one view of this matter, I appeal to our Assemblymen, who have the final casting of the die, to rise superior to petty considerations of personal or party interest. Let our lawmakers get together, when a vote is to be taken, and determine that the Empire State shall still contain the Empire City.

Let consolidation be declared, and in less than two years there will exist no more doubt as to the wisdom and expediency of this step than is now felt regarding the annexation of Harlem or the admission of Ohio into the Union of States.

PLAIN CITIZEN.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1896.

Reception to John M. Pattison.

The Metropolitan Agency of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, gave a luncheon and reception to the company's President, John M. Pattison, at the Waldorf, Sunday. Covers were laid for fifty. Archibald C. Haynes, the chief general agent in New-York of the company, presided. Speeches were made by President Pattison, John A. Balestier, Reginald L. Hart, Frederic Dean, Arthur S. Herenden, Archibald C. Haynes, and others.

The address of the President covered the history of the company for the last fifteen years, and showed the gradual increase of business and assets and decrease of cost of business. In his advice to the agents, he said: "Never try to wreck any man's policy. Don't run down other companies. Don't sacrifice your self-respect for a few applications." President Pattison expressed himself as being more than pleased with the work done by the Metropolitan Agency under the able management of Mr. Haynes.

How many days

(working days, Union labor days,) do you suppose it would take a woman to count the packages of **Pearline** (use without soap) sold yearly. Here it is, all figured out for you.

60
60
3600
8
28800)40000:000(1388 8/9
28800
112000
86400
256000
230400
256000
230400
25600
28800

1,388 8/9 days, about four years.

Now if you are one of those poor, plodding women who are trying to get along with the old-fashioned ways of washing, stop and think what all that **Pearline** (use no soap) means. Don't you suppose most of these millions of women who use it are just as careful and particular as you are? And if **Pearline** were not what we say it is, or if anything could be urged against it, would women be using it in any such way?

IN THE SPRING.

What Is the Best Thing for People to Do at This Season?

"I must take a Spring medicine. My blood needs thinning."

We frequently hear people making the above remark just at this time of the year. They feel weak and languid as milder weather approaches, and realize that their health needs attention. But did it ever occur to such people that thinning the blood will only tend to make them weaker, and that it would be far wiser to take something to increase their strength?

Thousands of people have discovered that thinning the blood is a mistake, and have derived more benefit from building up their health and vitality in springtime. This fact is clearly proved by the following opinions of some reliable people:

Mr. E. B. Toale of 432 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn, recently said: "I formerly suffered a great deal in the Spring from weakness and nervous debility. I tried many remedies, but obtained no relief until I began taking Duffy's pure malt whiskey. Since I commenced using it my friends are all astonished at my improved appearance."

Mrs. L. C. Milller, 524 N. 23d St., Philadelphia, says: "I used to suffer very much from weakness and debility at this season, but I now use Duffy's pure malt whiskey, and keep up my health. By taking it I find that my appetite is better, I sleep well, and do not have that tired, languid, weary feeling I formerly experienced. It is certainly the best thing I ever tried."

People who wish to build up their health at this time of the year can see that Duffy's pure malt whiskey is far superior to all spring medicines, because it is a strengthening, health-giving stimulant. It is unequaled for purifying the blood, quickening the circulation, toning up the system, and restoring the vitality.

HOUSE FURNISHING

COOKING UTENSILS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, FINE CHINA, AND GLASS, EDDY REFRIGERATORS, WATER FILTERS AND COOLERS, CEDAR AND CAMPHORWOOD CHESTS.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d St.

BRIDGE BILL RECOMMITTED.

Legislators Could Not Stand the Suspicious Haste of the Committee.

ALBANY, April 20.—The scandalous action of the Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation in rushing through the bill to give the Brooklyn Bridge to the elevated roads was too rank even for this Legislature.

The trifling with interests of such importance and the suspicious haste with which the committee yielded to the political "pull" would not stand the light of day. The incidents connected with the advancement of this bill were fully revealed in THE TIMES last week.

The bill to-night was taken from general orders on the Senate calendar and sent back to the committee. Senator Page, who introduced the bill, made the motion to send it back. The committee last week refused to grant a hearing to the interests represented by Lieut. Gov. Sheehan. The action to-night was to recommit "for a hearing."

Some think the bill is as good as dead. It is pretty sure that the committee will not a second time lay itself open to suspicion.

Bills Passed by the Senate.

ALBANY, April 20.—The Senate to-night passed Senate bills providing that honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines in the public service shall have a hearing before being discharged; authorizing in New-York County the exemption for the succeeding jury year of jurors who have served twelve days; fixing at $1.25 per 1,000 feet the price of gas in Yonkers; giving the New-York Health Officer $50 for each vessel fumigated; forbidding the deposit of advertising matter in mail boxes of flathouses; increasing to $8,000 the salary of the Street Commissioner of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, New-York City, and of his deputy at $5,000, and House bills providing for the establishment of Rose Hill Place, New-York City; repealing the charter of the Albany and Bath Bridge; providing for an additional brakeman on Brooklyn Bridge trains; authorizing the use of State waters by floating elevators.

Bills Passed by the House.

ALBANY, April 20.—The Assembly to-night passed House bills requiring Brooklyn surface roads to provide shelter for passengers at transfer points; to reimburse New-York City firemen and policemen for uniforms damaged in service; compelling the sale of thirty tickets for $1 on surface roads of the State, and Senator Page's bill regulating the pay of Fire Department surgeons in New-York City.

Union College Removal Balked.

ALBANY, April 20.—The Senate bill authorizing Albany to provide for the removal of Union College from Schenectady was to-night, by a vote of 78 to 20, recommitted by the House for a hearing.

Notes at the Capitol.

—Gov. Morton has signed bills authorizing the conveyance of land by missions to the Methodist Church in Brooklyn; prohibiting railroads on Charles and Perry Streets, New-York City.

—Assemblyman McKeown has withdrawn his bill compelling the removal of elevated railroad structures from Adams and Sands Streets, Brooklyn.

—Senator Cantor has introduced a bill making the possession of "policy" paraphernalia presumptive evidence of guilt in gambling cases.

—The House has recommitted the Horton bill prohibiting officers of National banks from holding official places in savings banks.

—Senator Guy has introduced a bill providing for an Assistant District Attorney for New-York County, at $7,500 per year.

—Senator Raines has introduced a bill authorizing purchases of encyclopedias for district schools.

—A conference has been ordered on the Senate amendments to the General Appropriation bill.

TO REPEAL USELESS TARIFF LAW

Meaning of the Bill Concerning Alcohol Used in the Arts.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The action of the Ways and Means Committee of the House in deciding to report a bill concerning alcohol used in the arts seems to have been misunderstood. The bill reported merely repeals section 61 of the tariff act of 1894. That section provides for the withdrawal of alcohol to be used in the arts free of tax.

The mistake of inserting it was discovered at the time the bill was under discussion, but the perversity of the conferrees made it impossible to have it rejected. It was then believed that it would be impracticable to enforce it, and the Secretary of the Treasury has never undertaken to make regulations to carry it into effect.

The Ways and Means Committee looked into the matter and concluded that it was not practicable to comply with the law. The committee did not make any recommendations touching claims pending for rebate.

There was a proposition before the committee to settle the question of jurisdiction, but it was voted down, the committee deciding that it would be the better plan to let the Court of Claims settle the claims.

Republicans Looking for a "Leader."

Many of the Republican Election District Captains of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District met at 45 East Fifty-ninth Street last night on the call of their Caucus Committee to take action relative to the selection of a "leader" for the Assembly district. It will be remembered that last week there was a secret meeting in Terrace Garden, at which a resolution selecting Edward Lauterbach as leader was laid on the table by a vote of 23 to 22. Mr. Lauterbach afterward resented the use of his name. Last night's meeting adopted resolutions eulogizing Mr. Lauterbach and appointed the following committee to select a "Chairman or leader" for the district: Edward Lauterbach, W. C. Buchanan, Simon Hess, Alexander T. Mason, and Alderman Charles A. Parker. A few dissenters, who thought that the meeting was going to select Simon Hess as Chairman, met at Terrace Garden, but it was said that they did nothing.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

TRIENNIAL MEETING OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY AT SAVANNAH.

Resolution Adopted in Favor of Union with the National Society—Desirability of Consolidation Fully Appreciated—Provision for the Careful Examination of the Rolls of Membership to Weed Out Persons of Collateral Descent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 20.—The triennial meeting of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution met here to-day. The meetng was presided over by General President John Lee Carroll, ex-Governor of Maryland. The most important matter considered was the question of union with the National Society of the Sons of the Revolution, upon which, after considerable discussion and objection from the Georgia society to the prohibiton against collateral descendants, resolutions were unanimously passed, as follows:

Whereas, The existence of two separate societies with identical objects and nearly identical names, where one strong society alone ought to exist, to wit, Sons of the Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution, is an anomaly which perplexes the public mind, excites distrust of both societies, provokes injurious comment, alienates the sympathy of very many descendants of Revolutionary ancestors whose aid is needed, and seriously interferes with the patriotic work to which both these societies are sincerely and equally devoted; and

Whereas, Consolidation of these two societies in a single society, on the basis of a constitution and plan of union which had been previously agreed upon at separate meetings of the General Society of Sons of the Revolution and the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in the City of New-York, Feb. 16, 1893, failed on account of the disagreement as to the submission of the original credentials and applications of all the members of all the respective State societies to a fresh examination and revision, in accordance with the provisions of the new constitution agreed upon as a necessary preliminary to enrolling members of the new consolidated society; and

Whereas, The necessity of this preliminary examination and revision, if the proposed new society is to be exclusively composed, and known to be exclusively composed, of actual descendants of Revolutionary ancestors, ought to be self-evident; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the General Society of Sons of the Revolution, convened in Savannah on the 20th of April, 1896, hereby proffer, sincerely and fraternally, a standing invitation to the National Society of Sons of the American Revolution to unite with us in a single general society, according to the terms of union which were harmoniously agreed upon at the separate meetings of the two existing societies in New-York on Feb. 16, 1893, as amended by striking therefrom the third paragraph of Article III., which provided for the admission of collaterals;

Provided, That, prior to such actual union, the membership rolls of all the State societies of both the existing societies, together with all the original credentials and applications on which membership has been granted, shall be submitted for fresh examination and revision to a competent and disinterested committee, to consist of two members each, constituted by mutual agreement of the general officers as to command the entire confidence of both the uniting societies; and,

Provided, further, That this committee shall be empowered and instructed to erase the name of any member on the roll of any State society by whose credentials and applications it would appear that he is not entitled to membership under such requirements of Article III. of the constitution agreed upon at New-York on Feb. 16, 1893, as relate to direct lineal descendants; to the end that membership in the consolidated society shall be indubitable proof of descent from one or more Revolutionary ancestors.

It is believed that the passage of these resolutions will bring about the desired end.

COLLECTIONS FOR THE HOSPITALS.

About the Same in 1895 as in the Previous Year.

A meeting of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association was held in the new St. Luke's Hospital yesterday afternoon, with George Macculloch Miller, the President, in the chair. There were present Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jacob H. Schiff, Anson W. Hard, William Alexander Smith, the Rev. Dr. George S. Baker, J. A. Stursberg, Louis Stix, George P. Cammann, Dr. Richard H. Derby, A. G. Agnew, O. Egerton Schmidt, Dr. Leonard Weber, Jonas Weil, Walter H. Lewis, A. B. Ausbacher, Henry Rosenwald, A. D. De Frece, Henry D. Havemeyer, A. H. Wellington, and Mrs. John A. Lowery.

The Treasurer's report showed that the collection for 1895 exceeded that of the previous year by about $500, being $58,780. Mrs. John A. Lowery, Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary, reported that the Woman's Fund exceeded that of the previous year by about $500, being $7,856.

A committee was appointed to prepare suitable resolutions on the death of the Rev. Dr. T. W. Chambers, one of the charter members of the association.

At the conclusion of the meeting the members of the association made a tour of inspection of the new building.

HOBOKEN'S NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Cornerstone Laid Yesterday by Mrs. Martha B. Stevens.

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 20.—The cornerstone of the Public Library Building was laid this afternoon by Mrs. Martha B. Stevens. The ceremony was informal. Those present were Mayor Fagan, Richard Stevens, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, Librarian Hatfield, City Treasurer Smith, and the Commissioners of Instruction.

Mrs. Stevens placed under the cornerstone a copper box containing the records of the library, of the Stevens family, and of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company. Mr. Hatfield then handed to her a silver trowel, with which she spread the mortar, and the stone was put in place.

The site is at Fifth Street and Park Avenue. The building will be a three-story and basement structure, and will be surmounted by a domed tower. The material will be Indiana limestone for the basement and first story, and buff brick above. The trimmings will be of terra cotta. The cost will be $50,000, exclusive of the ground.

Meeting of the Republican Club.

The Republican Club held its monthly meeting at 450 Fifth Avenue last night, and, while it did not come out openly for McKinley, it adopted a report from the Committee or National Affairs, which in substance attributed all the Nation's ills to the overthrow of the McKinley tariff. The report was presented by L. E. Chittenden. There was no demand for sound money in it, but it was a general invitation to Republicans to rally around the cause of high protection. The Republican Club's Committee on National Affairs settles the business of the Nation every few months to its own, if to no one else's, satisfaction. Cornelius N. Bliss presided at last night's meeting.

SWEET
CAPORAL
A TRADE MARK
MILD & EXTRA FINE
Kinney Bros
THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, SUCCESSO

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

NEW-YORK CENTRAL TRAINS MUST GO SLOWLY IN SYRACUSE.

Mayor McGuire Determined to Enforce an Old City Ordinance Rigidly—A Report in Syracuse that the Empire State Express May Find It Necessary to Run Around that Town in Order to Make Its Schedule Time.

Mayor McGuire of Syracuse has made up his official mind that the city ordinance regulating the speed of railroad trains in the streets of that town must be strictly enforced. This policy affects most seriously the movement of the New-York Central's passenger trains through Railroad Street, and it is particularly detrimental to the Empire State Express. The ordinance limits the speed to a mile in eight minutes.

New-York Central officials in Syracuse say that the slow running of trains now compelled by the enforcement of the ordinance permits constant violations of another ordinance relating to jumping on and off moving trains. Passengers now leave the trains at the various hotels along Railroad Street instead of the station, and enter them the same way.

A fear that the New-York Central authorities will find it advantageous to run the Empire State Express around Syracuse, instead of in the ordinary way, has apparently reached that town. The Syracuse Standard says: "The Empire State Express is the pride of the great railroad corporation, as it is the exponent of the triumphs of modern railroading. Such time as it daily makes between New-York and Buffalo has never been equaled by any train over a similar distance in the world. To run it at the prescribed rate of speed through the city would be to lose moments that are more valuable to the company in connection with the running of this train than thousands of dollars daily. By running the train around the lake not only would the five or six minutes for each mile of distance through the city be saved, but also the brief period of the stop at the station. Of course, the patronage that Syracusans now give the train would be lost, but it would go to other trains, or, if missed altogether, would not amount to enough to offset the damage to the schedule caused by the present delay."

Connecticut Road Extensions.

NORWALK, Conn., April 20.—Ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller, S. Harrison Wagner, and Frederick H. Reed, representing a syndicate of New-York capitalists, were in town this morning, and in company with Secretary George W. Mansfield of the Norwalk Tramway Company, were taken to Gregory's Point, and then over the Broad River extension. Later they were driven in a carriage to Westport. This afternoon the party drove to Noroton and looked over the proposed Darien extension. Mr. Waller said that his firm, Waller & Wagner, had purchased a controlling interest in the Norwalk Tramway Company, and proposed to immediately make extensions to Westport on the east, a distance of four miles; to Darien, on the west, about five miles, and to Silver Mine, northerly about two miles. These extensions will be completed and in operation early in July.

The extension to New-Canaan will not be built at present owing to prohibitory conditions imposed by the local authorities. Waller & Wagner control about twenty electric roads in New-York and Connecticut. The original charter of the Norwalk Tramway Company is of the blanket variety, and other grants have been obtained from the Connecticut Legislature, which make it very valuable. "I am not as young as I look," said the ex-Governor, "but I expect to live to see the day when Connecticut people in electric cars can enjoy the poetry of motion in a continuous ride from New-York to New-Haven, and to Hartford, too."

Alleged Violation of Compact.

CHICAGO, April 20.—The compact between the trunk line trust and the lake lines transportation pool recently entered into at New-York is likely to come to grief before many days have passed. It was hoped that under this agreement railroads would not suffer as severely as in former seasons from the lake competition, the lake lines agreeing to make a differential from all-rail rates of only 2½ cents on 100 pounds from Chicago to New-York, instead of 5 cents, as formerly. It was also agreed that no boats should be sent out before April 20.

The latter part of the agreement has already been violated. It was learned on Saturday that the Harlem of the Western Transit Line had started for the East last Thursday, followed closely by the Syracuse of the same line. The Lackawanna Line started its boats on Friday, and on Saturday the Cuba, the Scranton, and the Chili steamed out of the harbor. All the other lines are getting ready to start their boats at once.

Galveston, Houston, and Henderson.

F. P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company of New-York, has been chosen President of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad. Under the terms of the arrangement by which the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the International and Great Northern secure the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad jointly, each of the two dominating corporations was to put in two Directors in addition to their respective Presidents. Messrs. Gould and Rouse. A seventh member was to be selected to hold the balance of power, and this position has now been delegated to Mr. Olcott.

The Messrs. Olcott, George J. Gould, and Henry C. Rouse have been constituted the Executive Committee of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson. Mr. Olcott has the Galveston, Houston and Henderson stock on deposit at the Central Trust Company for account of the lessee of the railroads.

Interchangeable Mileage Tickets.

Efforts are being made by the commercial travelers of this country to induce the railroads to issue a 5,000-mile interchangeable ticket, or, in other words, a mileage ticket that will be good on all roads. A meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the Eastern roads will be held at the rooms of the Central Passenger Committee in Chicago next Thursday to give full consideration to the mileage ticket problem. Invitations have been extended by Chairman Donald to the various commercial travelers' organizations to attend and make arguments as regards their desires in the matter. It is not believed that there is any prospect that the commercial travelers will succeed in inducing the railroads to issue an interchangeable ticket. Nearly all the roads are opposed to it.

Only Half the Interest to be Paid.

A circular issued by Charles Merriam, Treasurer of the Chicago and West Michigan Railway and the Chicago and Northern Michigan Railroad Companies, informs the bondholders of those companies that, by order of the Directors, only half of each interest coupon maturing May 1 and June 1, respectively, will be paid in cash. Continued dullness of business in Michigan is stated as the reason for this step. Coupon holders are offered one-half of the amount of their coupons in cash and the other half in scrip, payable ten years from date, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

East-Bound Freight Tonnage.

The aggregate shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east bound, last week, were 61,690 tons, against 63,903 tons the week previous, and 61,004 tons last year. The Pittsburg and Fort Wayne hauled 9,206 tons, the Lake Shore 8,698 tons, the Grand Trunk 7,504 tons, the Erie 6,732 tons, the Panhandle 6,558 tons, the Michigan Central 5,576 tons, the Wabash 5,131 tons, the Nickel Plate 4,988 tons, the Baltimore and Ohio 4,866 tons, and the Big Four 2,431 tons.

New Station in Providence.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 20.—The contract for the new Providence Railway station has been awarded to the firm of Horton & Hemingway of Providence. This announcement was made by the railway people here to-day. The cost is estimated at $500,000. Work on the station will be begun at once.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The report of the Atlantic Railroad Company of Brooklyn for the quarter ended March 21 last was filed with the State Railroad Commission in Albany yesterday, and it shows gross earnings from operation, $215,464; operating expenses, $141,182; net income, $19,532; fixed charges, $80,537; net income, $9,267; cash on hand, $20,300; profit and loss, (deficiency,) $161,-371. For the corresponding quarter last year the road reported a deficit of $135,607.

—Engineer William Tunkey of the Lake Shore Road was presented with a fine gold watch in Dunkirk last Saturday. On the inside of the case was the following inscription: "Presented by the Brooks Locomotive Works to William Tunkey, who broke all previous speed records Oct. 24th, 1895, with Brooks ten-wheel engine No. 564, between Erie and Buffalo. Average speed 72.92 miles an hour. Maximum speed 92.3 miles an hour.

—Articles of incorporation have been filed in Denver, Col., by the Costa Rica Pacific Railroad. The object and purposes to construct a road from San José, Costa Rica, in a westerly direction to the Pacific Ocean. The incorporators are W. A. Lynn, F. C. Hatch of New-York, F. C. Gay and C. A. Hamm of Los Angeles, and C. Y. Franklin of Denver.

—It is the decision of the United States Supreme Court that the Central Pacific Railroad Company must pay taxes on the lands of its grant within the State of Nevada, which have been surveyed, but not patented, the cost for the survey not being paid. The taxation of such lands, Judge Brown says, was specifically authorized by act of Congress of July 10, 1886.

—There is a widely discussed report that the Baltimore and Ohio receivers are considering the practicability of applying to the court for authority to issue $5,000,000 of receivers' certificates. It is proposed that the certificates shall mature in three years, with the privilege reserved of retiring them in one year.

—F. W. Morse, for several years with the Wabash Railroad Company, has resigned his position at Fort Wayne, Ind., to accept the office of Superintendent of Motive Power of the Grand Trunk, as successor to H. H. Wallis, with headquarters in Montreal.

—Chief Engineer Wallace of the Illinois Central Road is now in New-Orleans for the purpose of surveying the site where the Illinois Central is to have its wharves.

—J. D. Kenworthy, Freight Agent of the Atchison system in Salt Lake City, will in the future act as Passenger and Ticket Agent of the road in that city.

—It is expected that the Rahway and Middlesex Electric Railway, which is now in the hands of a receiver, will be sold to-morrow in Rahway, N. J.

—John M. Egan, formerly President of the Chicago Great Western, has been appointed Assistant President of the Lake Superior and Ishpeming.

—To elevate the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad through Newark, N. J., would necessitate an expenditure of about $3,000,000.

—Judge Caldwell of the United States Court has postponed the sale of the St. Louis and San Francisco until the 25th inst.

—President E. B. Thomas and Vice President Merrill of the Erie are now in the West, inspecting the company's lines.

—For the second week in April the gross earnings of the Norfolk and Western Railroad show an increase of $50,774.

—An order for 150 new freight cars has just been placed by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.

—M. A. Low of Topeka, Kan., has been re-elected President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Texas Railroad.

—George J. Gould has returned from his annual tour of inspection of the Gould lines in the Southwest.

SINGLE GOLD STANDARD DEMANDED.

Long Island Manufacturers Oppose Page Bridge Bill.

The annual meeting of the Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens Counties was held in the Pouch Mansion, Brooklyn, last evening. A resoluuon to the effect that, as the present monetary system and the agitation in Congress tend to unsettle values and depress business throughout the country, therefore the Manufacturers' Association recommends a gold standard, and a gold standard only, was unanimously adopted.

The resolution will be sent to Vice President Stevenson and Speaker Reed. Commercial bodies throughout the country will be invited to join with the manufacturers to try to bring about a gold standard.

A resolution was adopted in opposition to the Page bill to give the elevated railroads the right to use the bridge. The resolution stated that if the bill were passed it would have the effect of retarding progress in the City of Brooklyn, and would also prevent transportation for all time between New-York and Brooklyn, except as the elevated railroad companies should allow. The resolution denounced the Page bill as iniquitous and stated that it should be defeated.

The Treasurer's report showed the association to have a balance to its credit of $4,484.52.

In the annual report mention is made of the surface railroad strike of a year ago as follows:

"From Jan. 14 to Feb. 16, 1895, our city was under arms, and the outcome of the railroad strike was a loss of $300,000 to employes and $2,020,680 to others, including amounts for which the city and county were liable. Since 1889, exclusive of the strike above referred to, Brooklyn has had 671 strikes, affecting 1,271 establishments and 31,768 workmen. The amount of wages lost was $914,045, and the loss to employers was $632,780. In every case except two the strikes were failures."

The following officers were re-elected: President—Henry B. Haigh; Vice Presidents —William H. Nichols and Frank L. Babbott; Treasurer—William H. Leitch; Secretary—James T. Holle; Directors—E. C. Webb, E. Dwight Church, John H. Hanan, Charles E. Keator, John H. Schuman, D. R. Morse.

DETAIL FOR STATE CAMP SERVICE.

Gen. McAlpin's Plans for the Season Practically Completed.

ALBANY, April 20.—Adjt. Gen. McAlpin has practically completed his detail for service at the State Camp, which will open July 27 and continue six weeks. The Seventh Regiment was accorded the honor of opening the camp last year. The Twenty-third Regiment will probably be selected this year.

Gen. McAlpin expects to draw heavily on the Brooklyn Guardsmen for duty at camp this season. He will therefore have to send them along early as well as late.

The expense of State Camp last year was considerably above the average. There were more Guardsmen sent there than during any previous season of the camp. There were also special tricks for batteries.

Gen. McAlpin intended to have the batteries go to camp again this year, and to continue the practice marches which were inaugurated last year, but the appropriations in the Supply bill for his department were reduced by $40,000. The battery tricks and the practice marches will have to be abandoned, and the duty at camp will get back to where it was under previous administrations.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations of Postmasters for New-York offices: Charles E. Rose, Patchogue; Julia H. Bronson, Clinton. The President also has nominated Edwin E. Sluder of New-Mexico for Register of the Land Office at Las Cruces, New-Mexico; C. P. Orgun of Wyoming for Receiver of Public Moneys, at Cheyenne, Wyoming. Also a number of Third Lieutenants in the Revenue Cutter Service, and Second Lieut. John W. Sigworth, Tenth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant.

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BAGGAGE BILL IS SIGNED

GOV. MORTON AFFIXES HIS SIGNATURE TO THE WHEELMEN'S LAW.

Cyclists Elated over the Result of Their Battle—The Measure Considered One of the Most Important Ever Enacted in the Interest of the Wheelmen of the Empire State—Local Enthusiasts to Dine Assemblyman Armstrong.

ALBANY, April 20.—Assemblyman Armstrong's Bicycle Baggage bill, which was signed by Gov. Morton to-day, is regarded as one of the most important measures of legislation which has yet been enacted in the interest of the 100,000 wheelmen of the State.

The bill was introduced on Jan. 9, and has received the fullest consideration at the hands of the Legislature and the Railroads Committees of the two houses. The bill is as follows:

An act to amend Section 44 of the railroad law, relative to the transporation of baggage:

Section 1. Section 44 of Chapter 565 of the Laws of 1890, known as the railroad law, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

Section 44. Checks for Baggage.—A check, made of some proper metallic substance of convenient size, plainly stamped with numbers, and furnished with a convenient strap or other appendage for attaching to baggage, shall be affixed to every piece or parcel of baggage when taken for transportation for a passenger by the agent or employe of such corporation, if there is a handle, loop, or fixture therefor upon the piece or parcel of baggage, and a duplicate thereof given to the passenger or person delivering the same to him. Such check be refused on demand, the corporation shall pay to the passenger the sum of $10, and no fare shall be collected or received from him, and if he shall have paid his fare it shall be refunded to him by the conductor in charge of the train. Such baggage shall be delivered without necessary delay to the passenger or any person acting in his behalf, at the place to which it was to be transported, where the cars usually stop, or at any regular intermediate stopping place upon notice to the baggage master in charge of the baggage on the train of not less than thirty minutes, upon presentation of such duplicate check to the officer or agent of the railroad corporation, or of any corporation over any portion of whose road it was transported. Bicycles are hereby declared to be and are deemed baggage for the purposes of this article, and shall be transported as baggage for passengers by railroad corporations and subject to the same liabilities, and no such passenger shall be required to crate, cover, or otherwise protect any such bicycle providing, however, that railroad corporation shall not be required to transport, under the provisions of this act, more than one bicycle for a single person.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

The Armstrong Baggage bill has become famous by reason of the interest taken in it by cyclists throughout the entire country. Similar bills are pending in other States, and now that Gov. Morton has deemed the act a wise and just one, as is shown by his signature being affixed to it yesterday, the wheelmen in other States are filled with renewed hope.

No body of cyclists ever made such an up-hill fight for legislation as did the New-York Division of the League of American Wheelmen in this matter. Led by Chief Consul Jesse H. Potter of this city, the cyclists throughout the State have never ceased for a moment in their demands upon their political representatives at Albany, and the vote by which the bill passed both houses was proof positive that their request had been heeded.

Chairman George R. Bidwell of the National Transportation Committee of the league has been a silent but effective worker for the bill, and no little measure of its success should be credited to him. He accompanied Mr. Potter to Albany yesterday and had the pleasure, with that energetic official, of being the first to learn of the Governor's approval of the bill.

The very spirited campaign conducted by the State Division in behalf of the bill has not been an inexpensive one. In fact, it has probably cost the wheelmen close to $1,500. Through the unexpected and unauthorized act of two representatives of a local organization of cyclists, who were sent to Albany to help the bill along, but instead did their best to defeat it, much of the expense is attributed. The stand taken by these men gave the railroad people an opportunity they had only dreamed of, and the result was delay, factional squabbles among the wheelmen, mass meetings, and the sending out of thousands of circulars and many telegrams.

In an effort to show their appreciation to Assemblyman Armstrong, the wheelmen of this city will give a dinner in his honor in the near future. It is intended to make this affair one of considerable import, and it is not unlikely that all the officers of the league, including President Elliott, will be present.

Local cyclists who heard the good news last night were elated over the Governor's act.

Added interest was taken in the bill during the last few days by reason of the opposition to it of Chauncey M. Depew, who asked the Governor to give the railroads another hearing. The Governor signed the bill at 5:30 o'clock. The time would have expired on it at midnight.

Prizes for Jersey Cyclists.

ELIZABETH, April 20.—Chief Consul Gentle and the Board of Officers of the New-Jersey State Division of the League of American Wheelmen held a meeting here on Saturday night. Reports from different sections were very gratifying as to the prospects for a large increase in membership, and just to boom things during the height of the season a number of prizes were offered. A high-class bicycle will be given to the person who secures the largest number of members between April 24 and July 1. Every person getting twenty-five new members within that time will receive a solid gold "L. A. W." emblem. Those securing one new member will get a division button, those getting two will receive a cap pin, and three will entitle a member to a pony book. Then, if a wheelmen finds himself in financial straits and desires to join the league without paying the $2, he can get a membership ticket free by drumming up four recruits. The State race meet will be held in July under the auspices of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey. The place and date have not yet been decided upon. The track and grounds at Asbury Park will not be available for this meet, as a syndicate has leased them for the season for other purposes.

The Michaux Carnival.

The Michaux Bicycle Club will close its indoor season at the Bowman Academy this evening with a carnival on wheels. A fancy dress cycle cotillion will be a feature of the manoeuvres. It will be led by the Marquis de Guerville. A general music ride will terminate the carnival.

Austin Corbin Against Cyclists.

BABYLON, L. I., April 20.—Austin Corbin of the Long Island Railroad, who has become involved in a dispute over a road which he claims is his private property, and which the Highway Commissioners say is a part of the property of the town, has issued an order refusing to allow bicycle riders to use the road.

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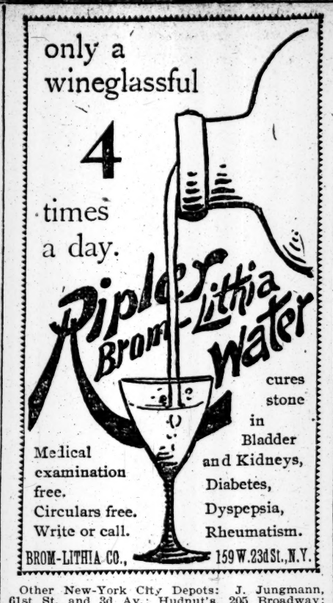

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AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—An expert says the proper way to patch a tire is to clean the tubing thoroughly around the puncture with sandpaper, remove the white powder from the tube, cut a patch from pure rubber, leaving ample margin, and apply to both tube and patch a thin coat of rubber cement. Dry about two minutes or until the benzine in the cement is evaporated. If possible, use two coats of cement on both patch and tube, allowing time for drying between first and second applications, then apply the patch, and be sure to press it down surely every point; the inner tube is then ready to be returned to its place. Care must be taken while placing it to avoid liability of opening an air passage under the patch.

—The number of new members reported by League headquarters in Boston for the week ending yesterday by the three leading State divisions was as follows: New-York, 624, making a total of 11,871; Massachusetts, 134, the total being 4,998, and New-Jersey, 9, with 2,370 all told.

—Charles P. Staubach, the well-known century rider, has resigned from the Manhattan Bicycle Club. He is now Captain of the "bicycle company" of the Eighth Regiment.

—The first official run of the Nassau Wheelmen of Brooklyn will take place on Sunday, May 3, to Garden City.

COMING GOLF CHAMPION.

Splendid Form Shown by Leeds at the Lakewood Tournament.

The golf season is now fairly under way. The impetus it received last week at Lakewood has given it a better start than even the most enthusiastic golfers could have imagined. The Lakewood tournament demonstrated that those players who have kept their hand in during the Winter at Palmetto, Lakewood, and Baltusrol begin the year with a great advantage over that portion of the golfing community which has been "laying off" during the year.

Another fact shown by the Lakewood tourney is that, thus early, the game has all the enthusiasm usually acquired after a season has run along for at least a month. The large number of players at Lakewood showed the men anxious to get out and test their skill with other players. A résumé of the clubs represented shows how wide this interest is. They were the Lakewood, St. Andrew's, Knollwood, Palmetto, Brooklyn, Meadowbrook Hunt, Richmond County, Morristown, Baltusrol, Philadelphia Country, Westchester Country, Westbrook, and the Newport Golf Clubs.

The beautiful golf shown by Herbert Leeds was the surprise of the contest. His true form was known only to a few friends, and those who had seen him play during the Winter on the Palmetto links at Aiken. He is a member of the Brookline Country Club, near Boston, and did considerable playing last year; but this is practically his first season as a tournament player. He has shown conclusively that he is a golfer of the first rank, a player of great steadiness and precision. As a putter has never before been seen on the Lakewood links. His work in this respect was almost faultless. He does not waste time in getting ready to play, and it was clear that in his match with James A. Tyng the comparative slowness and extreme care of the latter annoyed Leeds more than a little.

If he continues improving, Leeds will be one of the strongest possible players for the championship at Shinnecock in July. The opinion was freely expressed at Lakewood that it was doubtful if C. B. Macdonald, the present champion, could stand up before such perfect golf as Leeds played in the final round with W. H. Sands. He broke the record for miles for the nine holes, doing them in 38. Tyng did the nine holes in 39 in his second round with Leeds in the handicap. It was decidedly a record-breaking tournament. "Dick" Peters of Newport made a new record for the seventh hole, 280 yards, in 2 strokes. Harry P. Toler of Baltusrol did the long fifth hole, 407 yards, in 4, a new record, and J. R. Chadwick of Staten Island did the sixth hole, 230 yards, in 3, also a record.

This will be an active week among local golfers. The St. Andrew's men open their season next Saturday with the first members' handicap tournament, and there is sure to be a large number of entries. The Knollwood Country Club will also open with a contest for the Thebaud Handicap Cup, and the new greens and enlarged course will be played over for the first time. The Essex County Country Club of Orange, N. J., will have a members' contest, but will not have a general opening until the new course is completed, which will be about the middle of May. The old course of last year will be used until that time. Only eleven holes of the new course will be laid out now, but in the Fall it will be completed to a full eighteen-hole course. Seabright is going to have a fine golf course this year. Part of the course used last year will be utilized in the new one, which will have nine holes. Willie Norton, the Lakewood professional, will take charge of the course, going there about June 1.

PUBLIC GOLF LINKS.

The Course at Van Cortlandt Park Being Put in Condition.

It will be good news to those who are lovers of golf, but who are not members of clubs, to learn that the public links laid out last season at Van Cortlandt Park are being put in better condition this season, and are going to be thrown open more generously to the public than hitherto. There has already been conside.able playing over the Van Cortlandt links, but the improvements to the greens are not yet completed. Most of them have been resodded, and for about twelve to fifteen feet square are very smooth.

It is evident, however, that the park laborers or the foreman did not understand very clearly some of the absolute necessities of golf, particularly the paramount necessity of keeping the greens absolutely smooth, devoid of all holes, ruts, or other obstructions, however small. Unfortunately, on several of the greens there are deeply defined marks of wagon wheels, sunk to a considerable depth in the grass. These horrible defacements on a golf green were evidently caused by the driver of the wagon containing the fresh batch of sods, driving right up close to the hole, instead of stopping on the edge of the green, as almost any fairly intelligent workman would be supposed to do, whether he appreciated the fine points of golf or not. Had the wagon driver stopped where he ought to the sods would have had to be carried probably from ten to twenty feet, but this was evidently too much extra work for the laborers on the golf course to think of. So, for a little ease they have simply sacrificed the perfection of the links, for the ruts of the wheels are so deep as to make good putting simply impossible when the ball is on the side opposite the hole.

If there is one place on the golf course which needs to be as level as a billiard table, it is the putting green. Some of our golf clubs have spent hundreds of dollars in perfecting the greens alone. An almost imperceptible rise of the ground will be detected at once by the golfers. Even a blade of grass unnecessarily high is an aggravation, and such a thing as a dry leaf is picked up at once and thrown out on the course. Possibly by careful rolling the objectionable wheel ruts on the Van Cortlandt greens be pressed out of sight. It is sincerely to be hoped so, for otherwise the course is very good and is well supplied with natural and artificial hazards.

Superintendent Parsons of the park has general supervision of the links, and he said the other day that a foreman was going to be kept on the grounds all Summer to keep them in good shape. Secretary Leary of the Park Board said that the course was going to be public in every sense of the word.

"No club is going to have a monopoly of the Van Cortlandt Park links for any special day or days," he said. "I know that there have been complaints that clubs formerly using the course prohibited other persons from playing when there was plenty of room. That thing is stopped now, and any one who gets a permit from the Park Board can play there any time. Certain regulations will be made regarding the use of the course by clubs, and to them will be accorded every reasonable advantage, but no club is to have a monopoly of this course for any day or days. The course is going to be put in good order and kept so, and I think it will give satisfaction to all who want to try their skill over it this season."

The course has nine holes, about 1½ miles in circuit. The holes are of good distance, the longest being the last hole, which is about 580 yards, an unusually long one, very few in any club being as long as this.

NEW-YORK'S BALL PLAYERS.

They Will Face the Philadelphians This Afternoon.

This afternoon the New-York baseball club nine will play the opening championship game scheduled for this city against the Philadelphia team. The Polo Grounds have been decked with gay bunting. Rogers's Seventh Regiment Band will play popular music. There is sure to be a big crowd in attendance, and in order to make the day a most joyous one it will only be necessary for the "Giants" to assert themselves in a fitting manner and "knock smithereens" out of the "Quakers." This will be by no means an easy task, as the Philadelphia players proved that they are of the right material this year in their encounter last week with the Bostons. The game to-day will begin at 4 o'clock, and it will be umpired by Mr. Hurst. The teams will probably play as follows:

New-York.	Positions.	Philadelphia.
Clarke	Pitcher	Carsey
Zearfoss	Catcher	Clements
H. Davis	First base	Brouthers
Gleason	Second base	Hallman
G. Davis	Third base	Nash
Connaughton	Shortstop	Cross
Stafford	Left field	Delehanty
Van Haltren	Centre field	Sullivan
Tiernan	Right field	Thompson

NEW-YORKS BEAT NEWARKS.

The Atlantic League Players Give Them a Lively Game.

NEWARK, N. J., April 20.—New-York's baseball team came here to-day for an exhibition game with the Newarks of the Atlantic League. Seymour began pitching for the New-Yorks, but, as he was batted all over the field, was taken out in the first half of the first inning, Doheny being substituted. Korwin pitched for the New-ark team. H. Davis, G. Davis, Van Haltren, Tiernan, and Connaughton excelled in hitting. The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEWARK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Gleason, 2b.	1	0	3	6	0	Wright, rf.	3	3	2	0	0
Van Haltren, cf.	2	1	0	0	0	Dalrymple, 3b.	1	2	1	1	0
Con'ton, ss.	2	2	2	4	3	Burns, cf.	2	2	3	0	1
G. D'vis, 3b.	4	2	2	3	2	R'thfuss, 1b.	1	2	11	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	4	4	2	0	1	W'ecker, lf.	2	0	2	1	0
Stafford, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Justice, 2b.	1	1	2	3	0
H. D'vis, 1b.	2	3	11	1	0	Smith, ss.	2	1	2	1	2
Seymour, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Korwin, p.	1	2	0	3	0
Doheny, p.	1	1	1	5	2	Otten, c.	2	2	4	1	0
Wilson, c.	1	4	5	2	2						
Total	18	19	27	21	10	Total	14	15	24	13	2

INNINGS.

New-York	3	4	0	3	3	0	3	0	—18
Newark	0	0	5	1	1	1	0	0	—8

Earned runs—New-York, 4; Newark, 4. Two-base hits—Connaughton; Tiernan, Stafford, H. Davis, Wilson (2,) Rothfuss, Korwin. Three-base hit—G. Davis. Passed ball—Otten. Bases on balls—New-York, 6; Newark, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Doheny, 2; by Seymour, 1; by Korwin, 1. Struck out—By Doheny, 3; by Korwin, 5. Left on bases—New-York, 4; Newark, 11. Double plays—Gleason, Connaughton, and H. Davis. Stolen bases—H. Davis (2,) G. Davis, Wilson, Burns, Weissbecker. Umpire—Adam Rothfuss.

ORANGE BALL PLAYERS.

Make-Up of the Athletic Club Team and Its Engagements.

ORANGE, N. J., April 20.—The members of the Orange Athletic Club's baseball team are now about in shape to open the season at the Orange Oval next Saturday afternoon with the Princeton University nine. The men had a practice game on Saturday with the Young Men's Christian Association nine, and showed up in good form. The make-up of the team for the opening game will be: Westervelt, pitcher; Reuning, catcher; Horner, first base; Smith, second base; Grissinger, shortstop; Arbuthnot, third base; Thomas, centre field (Captain); Place, left field; Avil, right field. Reuning, Smith, Grissinger, and Avil are all new men from the University of Pennsylvania. The grounds at the Oval are now in prime condition.

The games thus far scheduled by Manager F. M. Beall for the Orange team, all of which will be played here, are as follows: April 25, Princeton University; May 2, Lafayette College; May 9, Yale University; May 16, Wesleyan University; May 26, Chicago University; May 30, morning and afternoon the Ineligibles of the University of Pennsylvania; June 6, Amherst College; June 13, Newport Baseball Club; June 20, Trinity College; June 27, Cuban Giants; July 4, morning and afternoon, Atlantic City; July 1, Riverton; July 18, Staten Island Cricket Club; July 25, Cuban Giants; Aug. 8, Montclair Athletic Club; Aug. 22, Cuban Giants; Sept. 5, Cuban Giants, Sept. 26, Cuban Giants.

Brown 7, Holy Cross 6.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 20.—Holy Cross played Brown to-day on Mount St. James, before 5,000 spectators. No finer game has been seen for years. For six innings the score stood 1 to 1. In the seventh, after two men were out, Holy Cross scored five runs by hard hitting. The Browns stood the strain like veterans, and proceeded to touch Moraney for four runs in their half of the seventh. Amid great excitement Holy Cross was shut out in the eighth, and Brown tied the score. Holy Cross went out one, two, three, in the ninth, and Fultz, the first man up for Brown, hit to the fence for three bases. Robinson hit the first ball for a single, and Fultz scored the winning run, with nobody out. Holy Cross plays Yale at Springfield Wednesday. Score by innings:

Brown	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	—7
Holy Cross	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	—6

Base hits—Brown, 7; Holy Cross, 6. Errors—Brown, 4; Holy Cross, 4. Batteries—Brady and Lang; Moraney and Powers. Umpire—Mr. J. O'Rourke of Bridgeport.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

The only league game played yesterday was at Boston between the home team and the Baltimores, the Bostons winning by this score:

Boston	2	2	8	1	7	0	1	0	0	—21
Baltimore	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	—6

Game was called at the end of the eighth inning to enable the Baltimores to catch a train.

Base hits—Boston, 29; Baltimore, 6. Errors—Boston, 3; Baltimore, 5. Batteries—McMahon, Hemming, and Robinson; Nichols, Mains, and Bergin. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

This leaves the club standing as follows:

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Brooklyn	2	1	.667
Washington	2	1	.667
Pittsburg	2	1	.667
Philadelphia	2	1	.667
Cleveland	2	1	.667
Chicago	2	2	.500
St. Louis	2	2	.500
Cincinnati	2	2	.500
Boston	2	2	.500
New-York	1	2	.333
Baltimore	1	3	.250
Louisville	1	3	.250

YACHT RACING BEGUN.

Fifteen-Footers Have Trials on the Dorchester Bay Course.

BOSTON, Mass., April 20.—The yacht racing season opened to-day by a race for the fifteen-footers of the Mosquito fleet, given by the Dorchester Yacht Club, in Dorchester Bay. Seven boats entered and sailed a lively and interesting race twice around a three-mile triangle.

The wind was fresh and puffy from the northwest, and two, and in some cases, three, reefs were in order. It was wet sailing even at that, and there was one upset, that of H. M. Crane's new Elsa, but the crew was promptly rescued by L. M. Clark's Spinster, which was fortunately near at hand, and later the boat herself was righted and towed to the Massachusetts Club floats at Commercial Point.

The Cutty Sark led the fleet on the first round, but parted her jib later and fell to third place at the finish. Katydid, an old-time prize-winner, finished first, with Velma, a new boat from the Cape, second. Princess fouled the bowsprit of a schooner, at anchor, and withdrew. Penguin and Transit also withdrew. Prizes went to the three boats which finished.

Considerable disappointment was felt because of the failure of any of the new half-raters, or fifteen-foot sailing length boats under Seawanhaka-Corinthian rules to enter, as some interesting comparisons could have been made. The "skeeters" carry three men, and have no limit on sail, while the half-raters carry but two men and are limited to 225 square feet of sail at fifteen-feet waterline.

Hope and Willada Tried.

"Larry" Huntington of New-Rochelle tried two new half-raters on Sunday afternoon, and is very much pleased with the way they sailed. They were the Hope, built for Arthur Iselin, and the Willada, built for W. Newman of Douglaston. The trial boat was the Olita, built last year by Herreshoff for Commodore H. C. Rouse of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. In the first trial the Hope proved the faster boat, with the Willada a good second. The Hope carries a larger sail-spread than the other two boats. Later in the afternoon they were tried again, and this time the Willada won. Every one was pleased with the way the boats sailed. Huntington has orders for two more half-raters, which are being built.

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COLUMBIA ON THE HUDSON.

University Crew Out in Their Shell—New Boathouse Occupied.

The new $20,000 Edwin Gould boathouse, at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and the Hudson River was occupied for the first time yesterday afternoon by the Columbia 'Varsity crew, and practice was begun on the Hudson.

The fact that the shell has been put upon the rougher water so very early serves to prove that the men, new and old, have made a very marked improvement in the work they have been doing on the Harlem.

Coach Putnam sent the boat out with the men seated in this way: Pierrepont, stroke; Longacre, 7; Carter, 6; Hobby, 5; Capt. Prentice, 4; Campbell, 3; McDonald, 2; Presspricn, bow.

The experienced men felt rather at home upon the choppy surface, but the new men lost their heads a bit, and upset what good work they might have been accomplished. The Sindbad, the launch now on trial, was used for coaching purposes for the first time. From it Coach Putnam directed most of his shouting at Campbell and McDonald. The latter of the pair is now developing a new fault—a poor body swing

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—Old Cronies—A Pair of Spectacles—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Humanity—8:15.
AMERICAN—Myles Aroon—8:00.
EDEN—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL—Recital—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 12:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rohemia—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Speculator—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Village Postmaster—8:15.
GARDEN—His Absent Boy—8:30.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West 104th St., near Columbus Av.—8:00—Lecture on Abraham Lincoln.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Romance in Coon Hollow—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Trilby—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—College Crampton—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Barnum & Bailey's Show—2:00 and 8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Philadelphia—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
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STAR—The Last Stroke—8:00.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	57	68	69
6 A. M.	56	64	69
9 A. M.	61	65	67
12 M.	54	68	73
4 P. M.	48	71	75
6 P. M.	46	67	68
9 P. M.	45	63	69
12 P. M.	44	63	67

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 69.63
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 68.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 52.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 50.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 1.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

TERRITORIES, TARIFF, AND SILVER.

The policy of the Republican Party in Congress concerning the admission of New-Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma to the union of sovereign States does not appear to be exactly consistent with the same party's policy with respect to the tariff.

At the beginning of the present session the Republican politicians and organs were asserting that the tariff must be revised without delay. The Dingley-McKinley bill—restoring about two-thirds of the McKinley duties on wool and lumber, with a considerable increase of the duties on woolen goods and an addition of 15 per cent. to all the other duties, those on sugar excepted—was "jammed through" in the House in less than four hours, and the promise was distinctly and publicly given that more radical changes would be made in 1897 or 1898. But the enactment of any revision by this Congress was prevented by the action of silver men in the Senate.

"Nineteen Senators—almost half the entire Republican strength in the Senate," said Mr. DUBOIS of Idaho on Feb. 9, "have signed a pledge saying they will not vote for protection until free silver is assured." Everybody knows how bitterly the Republican Silver Senators have been denounced by the Republican press since they exhibited in the Senate their opposition to the party's tariff programme. But now the Republican Party in the House is getting ready to make six new Senators of the same kind—six who can be counted with Mr. DUBOIS's nineteen signers, or with a sufficient number of these, in opposition to any revision of the tariff, either in this Congress or the next, which shall not be accompanied by free-silver coinage legislation.

It is well known that Senators from Arizona, New-Mexico, and Oklahoma would vote for free silver first, last, and all the time. Mr. JACOB LEFEVER of New-Paltz, who represents in the House the district composed of Ulster, Dutchess, and Putnam Counties in this State, knows this, but as an influential member of the House Committee on Territories he has voted for the bills admitting Arizona and New-Mexico.

He would give two Senators to Arizona, a Territory which had at the time of the last census only 59,620 inhabitants, or less than one-third of the population (179,790) of the three counties which send him to Congress! He would give two seats in the Senate to New-Mexico, the population of which is less than that of his Congressional district and of very inferior quality. And this Representative from the great State of New-York, who thus votes to give to a little more than 200,000 persons in those two Territories four Senators who would vote for free silver and combine with others of their kind to debase the currency, is the President of a National bank and the Vice President of a savings bank in his native town of New-Paltz!

Does any one think that the effect of the admission of these Territories upon the currency and tariff questions has not been foreseen by Mr. JOSEPH A. SCRANTON of Scranton, Penn., the Chairman of the committee, who has used all his influence in support of the bills, although the population of the entire Territory of Arizona is only a little more than one-third of the population of his district, (Lackawanna County,) and he has been a member of five Congresses and has controlled a Republican newspaper in the City of Scranton for nearly thirty years?

But Mr. LEFEVER is under the control of Boss PLATT and Mr. SCRANTON's course is directed by Boss QUAY, and in the minds of these bosses a few delegates from the Territories in the St. Louis Convention far outweigh four or even six new seats in the Senate, all for free-silver coinage.

What we desired to point out, however, is an exhibition of inconsistency on the part of Republicans who long for a revision of the tariff and complain about the obstructive action of Silver Republican Senators, and still refrain from denouncing or opposing this wretched Statehood job, which provides for increasing the number of Silver Republicans in the Senate by four or six. Have they given any thought to this scandalous project? Have they anything to say about it?

HOW DOES THE GOVERNOR LIKE IT?

On Sunday last WARNER MILLER was presumably attending church in Herkimer or spending the interval between services in thanking his Maker that the Herkimer Sabbath, so far as he knew, was not as the Sabbath of New-York, and in congratulating himself upon the success of his efforts to spread the Herkimer Sabbath, as he understands it, over the whole Commonwealth. Meanwhile THOMAS C. PLATT was openly and notoriously secularizing the day. He took up his quarters in a place which, under the aegis of a "hotel license," can exude rum all Sunday long, and there he received "the representatives of the people of the State of New-York" and told them what was to be done by them this week in the Legislature.

This is a shameful and saddening spectacle for believers in popular government. By no possibility can a government of the people, by the people, and for the people be construed to include a government of, by, and for THOMAS C. PLATT. In regard to the subject matter of the orders he issued on Sunday, he is not even one of the people concerned, for the subject was Greater New-York, and he has been judicially held to be a resident of Tioga County. If the people of the State of New-York will submit to the unconcealed dictatorship of a man like PLATT, who would not venture to run for the smallest elective office in their gift, in a "Presidential year" or any other year, they are just fit to have such a dictator.

But while the appearance of PLATT in the character of a "god from the machine" receiving public worship from the Legislature is an insult and a disgrace to all of us, his latest appearance is particularly insulting to the Governor of the State. For PLATT told everybody he spoke to, including the reporters, not only that the Greater New-York bill would pass the Legislature, of which he is the acknowledged master, but that the Governor would sign it. Is he also the acknowledged master of the Governor? It is true that he qualified his prediction with "in my opinion," but that does not in the least diminish his impudence in pretending to give assurances beforehand of the action which the Governor will take in respect to a project of law which has not yet been submitted to him. Such a prediction has never, that we are aware of, been ventured upon by the most impudent boss that has ever wielded power in the State of New-York in either party, nor has the State ever had a Governor who could not have been trusted to resent it. TWEED would not have dared to give such an assurance in behalf of HOFFMAN. The assurance would have implied that the boss had power to make it good, and that is just what it implies when PLATT assumes to give it in behalf of MORTON.

How does the Governor like it? If he acquiesces in it because he has political aspirations which he thinks PLATT can promote or obstruct, he makes a grave political mistake. One can imagine a contingency in which the candidacy of the Governor would become very formidable. If the issue were clearly raised between honest and dishonest money, he would be a strong candidate on the right side. His very position as a Wall Street man, as a "gold bug," would give him the advantage that his position upon the currency question could not be mistaken, and would dispense him from making any explanations about it. Moreover, he is known as a clean, upright, safe man. It is believed that he has put considerable sums of money into politics, but it has never been charged or suspected that he has taken any money out of them. On his own merits and on his own basis he might become a strong candidate. But if he allows the belief to prevail that as Governor of the State of New-York he is only PLATT's agent and factotum, and that as President of the United States he would have no other capacity, there will be an end of his chances. Neither National party has yet sunk so low as to take "TOM PLATT's man" as its candidate for the Presidency.

THE HOLE IN THE RAINES LAW.

There seems to be a general preparation to evade what was supposed to be the most stringent provision of the Raines liquor law on the part of the keepers of restaurants and saloons who are so situated that they can convert their premises into "hotels" within the definition of that term in the statute. If this scheme is successful, it will not be long before all our saloons will become "hotels." Those which are not so situated that they can have "ten furnished bedrooms" will be crowded out of the business, or driven to quarters where they can provide accommodations for "guests," and sell liquor all night and all day Sunday. They will have to be "regularly kept open for the feeding and lodging of guests," but it will be easy to meet that technical requirement, for there is no legal definition of "guests" or of "meals," and no requirement that anybody shall "feed" or lodge unless he is so disposed.

In fact, this provision of the law is specially contrived to furnish a loophole for evading the Sunday restriction. There is little doubt that it was meant to serve that very purpose. There was a pretense of making the Sunday restriction enforceable by requiring doors to be locked and curtains and shades to be so drawn as to display the interior of barrooms, but this was only "in the interest of morality and labor," to hoodwink the temperance people and satisfy rural sentiment. For the liquor seller the hotel exemption was provided. It existed under the old law, but hotels had to have a special license, the maximum fee for which was double that for a saloon license, and Excise Boards had discretion to refuse licenses if they did not regard the applicants as bona fide hotel keepers or of proper character to receive them.

After May 1 there will be no such discretion, and everybody will have to pay the same price for the privilege of selling liquor to be drunk on the premises. There will be the strongest inducement for availing of the special advantage given to hotels. It will be necessary to fair equality in the business, more necessary for those who depend mainly on the liquor traffic for their profits than for those who have a lucrative hotel business to which liquor selling is merely incidental. If there is a "liberal construction" of the law as to what constitutes a "hotel," a "guest," and a "meal," the result in the course of a year will be the disappearance of saloons and the multiplication of hotels, many of which will be of the most disreputable character.

So far as Sunday selling is concerned, it would have been far better to recognize and regulate it openly, putting it under reasonable restrictions that could be readily enforced, than to provide for it by a systematic evasion of the pretended purpose of the law. The disappearance of the old-style saloon—a place merely for "stand-up" drinking—and a diminution of the number of places where liquor is sold will be a benefit, and many will not regret the ease with which Sunday selling can be carried on, but both results could have been attained by honest and above-board legislation, with much less likelihood of evil consequences. The policy to which the Raines law is tending is one of subterfuge, evasion, and humbug, which will result in more Sunday drinking and disorder and more injury to the cause of "morality and labor" than anything we have known in recent times. In the multitude of quasi hotels there will be many disreputable resorts with which it will be difficult to deal as such, and this will be found to be the worst "temperance law" ever devised by wily politicians.

LEAVE IT TO THE PEOPLE.

It would be disgraceful if the present Legislature should fail to submit to a vote of the people the prison labor amendment of the Constitution which was proposed by the last Legislature. The Constitutional Convention of 1894 very unwisely incorporated in the fundamental law a section, to take effect Jan. 1, 1897, which prohibits not only farming out or contracting prison labor or its product, but selling the product. In the opinion of those best able to judge, this will make it impossible to keep more than one-third of the inmates of our penal institutions employed at any kind of productive labor or systematic industry. The evil consequences of such a prohibition are certain, and they are incalculable in their extent.

This section was part of the general revision of the Constitution and could not be voted upon separately. The adoption of the revised Constitution as a whole was no indication of the approval of this restriction upon prison labor, because it could not be rejected without defeating practically the whole work of the convention, including the very important judiciary article. At the instance of the Prison Association the last Legislature proposed a modification. If the amendment should be adopted, it would still forbid contracting out either the labor of convicts or its product, but it would permit the selling of the product, a thing which is absolutely necessary to the maintenance of industries which will furnish the means of discipline and training and save convicts and the prisons from the consequences of idleness. It would make it possible to continue a system which has worked well and caused no complaint.

There ought to be no need of argument to convince the Legislature that the power to provide for the actual occupation of convicts should be restored to it, to be exercised so far as it may be found necessary. The Legislature cannot recover that power for itself, however much it may find it to be necessary hereafter, and it is only asked now to give the people a chance to say whether it shall continue to hold it or not. It is a question which should be submitted to a vote separately, so that there may be a deliberate popular decision upon it. The Legislature will take no responsibility by allowing a vote on this question, but it will take a serious responsibility if it refuses to allow one. If the amendment should be rejected, the Legislature would have to do the best it could under the restriction and could not be held accountable for results. If it should be adopted, the Legislature would have adequate power to provide for prison labor. But if the amendment is not submitted to a vote at all, the whole responsibility for consequences will fall upon the present Legislature.

A DARK HORSE.

We find in a long statement "given out at the headquarters of the Theosophical Society" in this city much that is peculiarly interesting—because of the source of the information—with respect to the coming election of a President of the society, to succeed the late Mr. JUDGE, and concerning the unsuspected and hitherto unknown Mahatma who is to be accepted as the occult director of the organization. The outgivings of the society's officers as to this extraordinary person have been involved in so much mystery and accompanied by so many strange assertions that public curiosity, thus excited, may fairly be permitted to canvass all the possible solutions suggested by this authoritative declaration.

The public would like to know, of course, the name of the new Mahatma, whose powers are even greater than those of the late Mme. BLAVATSKY and the late Mr. JUDGE, who desires to remain unknown for a year, and who is in New-York at this moment, intending to be present at the annual meeting. The statement to which we have referred contains a long and perhaps significant description of Mr. CLAUDE FALLS WRIGHT, who was the secretary of Mme. BLAVATSKY and afterward the secretary of Mr. JUDGE, and whose lectures and interviews relating to Theosophy and occultism have attracted some attention. We quote the following:

"CLAUDE FALLS WRIGHT will be one of the chief personages at the gathering, and may prove a dark horse.

"Should he consent to be nominated, he might be elected to almost any office, from President down. Though only twenty-nine years old, he is believed by many to possess strange powers, but he transforms himself into a veritable sphinx when approached on the subject.

"Like the late Mme. BLAVATSKY, he is constantly doing things to dumfound conventional people. He hates conventionalism. His hair and beard are a shade of red which produces an almost luminous effect. His fund of learning is prodigious. He is quiet, refined, and mild looking, and has a habit of making a good impression on people, and then of shocking them by eccentricities believed to be deliberate. He eats only one or two meals a day, always little, and thinks nothing of sitting at his desk eighteen hours at a stretch. He is the author of 'Modern Theosophy,' and of innumerable articles and papers.

"A remarkable incident brought him into the Theosophical Society. He was calling upon a young lady in Dublin one evening, when she suddenly fell at his feet and went into a trance. She said that she had a message to deliver, and that she was instructed to say that he was to go to Mme. BLAVATSKY, in London, and work for Theosophy. He packed up at once."

Bearing in mind that this comes from headquarters and was prepared or approved by those officers to whom the existence of the new Mahatma was disclosed immediately after the death of Mr. JUDGE, and who have admitted that they know him, we cannot refrain from suggesting that the new and unknown Mahatma may be no other than Mr. CLAUDE FALLS WRIGHT himself.

A careful examination of the paragraphs quoted above will reveal several significant phrases and bits of description upon which we shall not comment at this time. Dr. BUCK of Cincinnati or Dr. ANDERSON of San Francisco may be elected President of the exoteric side of the society, but the new Mahatma is to be accepted as the leader of the secret body of adepts—the Occult Director, so to speak—and it seems quite possible that Mr. WRIGHT, in spite of his luminous hair, to which his associates so pleasantly refer, not only "may prove to be a dark horse," but even now is the darkest kind of a dark horse in the shape of the hidden Mahatma who is to be the society's guardian.

THE DUELLO IN GERMANY.

The subject that has for weeks engrossed the attention of all Berlin, and of all political Germany, at last made its appearance yesterday in the Reichstag. It is no doubt objectionable that in a country in which dueling, when it has fatal consequences, is recognized as an offense, a man should have killed another in a duel without subjecting himself to prosecution. It is even more objectionable that his immunity should be commonly supposed to be due to the personal influence of the Emperor.

Such a state of affairs naturally gives occasion to the Radicals and Socialists in the Reichstag. Herr BEBEL yesterday took the ground that, while the mutual slaughter of the aristocracy might not be injurious to the State, the vices of the aristocracy, including dueling, were being aped by the bourgeoisie. This statement implies that a bourgeois may be a useful member of society, and is so far rather a handsome admission for a Socialist. The real trouble, however, about suppressing dueling in Germany is the trouble which arises in so many other forms. It is that the people of Germany are so much more advanced than the Government. The people, to adopt HERBERT SPENCER's classification, are in the state of "industrialism," while the Government is still in the stage of "militancy." Where soldiering is the most distinguished occupation, and gives its tone to society, duels will occur, in spite of law. Where, on the other hand, society takes its tone from peaceful pursuits, dueling will be discouraged. There is no question that the Kaiser is still in the state of "militancy," and derives from it all his ideas about behavior. One of the speakers yesterday said that Prince ALBERT had "obtained the abolition of the duel in England." This is a very inexact statement of the case. It is true that the article of war forbidding dueling in the British Army, and providing for its punishment, was passed in consequence of the agitation of the subject by the Prince Consort; but his own intention was merely to introduce into England the system of "courts of honor" which prevails in the Russian service, and in this he failed. Dueling went out in England because the opinion of the practitioners of the arts of peace was more powerful than that of the practitioners of the art of war. When that state of things is reached in Germany, the same result will follow.

Bicyclists have good reason to be indignant at the persistency with which a few old-fashioned people continue to ride about city streets and country roads behind that dangerous creature the horse. Several serious accidents resulted from this habit on Sunday, every one of them proving that the time has come for wheelmen to take a firm stand and to declare that public highways must at once and forever be freed from an animal whose presence has become an intolerable nuisance and a constant menace. Take, for instance, the case of that man who, accompanied by three feminine relatives, tried to drive a carriage through Central Park at an hour when it is most convenient for bicyclists to seek needed rest and recreation there. Of course, the horse pretended to be alarmed the moment a harmless wheel ran into him, and he proceeded not only to wreck the carriage and spill out its occupants, but rushed blindly along the driveway, sounding no bell and not even shouting "Hi! Hi!" Before the beast was stopped one bicycle had been ruined, scores of bicyclists had been endangered, and, incidentally, another carriage had been torn to pieces. Over on the Hudson County Boulevard another horse "took fright" at a steam roller that was doing him no harm whatever, and proceeded to run over a bicyclist named LAVIN. In this case the horse's owner had his skull and ribs broken, and LAVIN came out of the crash with both tires punctured and his spokes tied into hard knots. Surely these are things not to be endured. If a few people will insist on using a nervous and uncontrollable beast instead of a machine that never shies or goes mad they ought to ride in back yards or on roofs. For whom are roads maintained, anyhow?

There are posters in Pottstown!—not the common or circus poster, which years and years ago spread all over the country and everywhere proved itself to be a hardy annual, but that new and tenderer variety of the genus for whose successful rearing glass and steam heat were until recently supposed to be necessary. And the posters in Pottstown are not a few stray specimens, raised from slips by ambitious Pottstowners in a mad attempt to rival East Aurora and Chicago, but a fine large collection of typical specimens from Paris, New-York, and London, forming a real "exhibition." They are said to be doing quite well in their strange surroundings, all except a few of the Beardsleys, that is, and even the latter are not wilting so badly or so rapidly as might have been expected. Nothing could demonstrate more clearly than does a poster exhibition in Darkest Pennsylvania the gradual and now almost complete amelioration of our artistic climate. The Glacial Age of Philistinism is over at last, and in most parts of the United States almost every product of the temperate regions can now be cultivated. Even on the terminal moraines around Massachusetts Bay faint sprigs of green are beginning to appear. All this, of course, is highly encouraging.

DE WOLF HOPPER'S NEW WORK.

"El Capitan," by Klein and Sousa, Is a Genuine Popular Success.

A new operetta that can be depended upon to amuse the public in these days is rare enough to deserve a thoroughly hearty welcome. Such a welcome was accorded by a large audience at the Broadway Theatre last night to "El Capitan." This was written by Charles Klein and composed by John Philip Sousa, the popular bandmaster. It was designed to serve as a vehicle for the exploitation of De Wolf Hopper's familiar humor. In every sense the work has successfully attained its aims. Every number was applauded last night, and some had to be sung three or four times, while after the finale of the second act there was such an outburst of enthusiasm as has not been heard at any operetta performance this season. Mr. Hopper and his associates were called out half a dozen times, and the comedian was finally obliged to thank the audience in one of his characteristic speeches. The librettist and composer then received two hearty calls.

Mr. Klein has written a good operetta book on strictly popular lines. He has not sought to be romantic or satirical or even literary. But he has set out to be amusing, and has accomplished his purpose. His story is of a thoroughly farcical sort, and it is clearly and consistently worked out. It abounds in comic situations which grow with apparent spontaneity out of the development of the plot. Mr. Hopper, as Don Medigua and the false El Capitan, is always on the stage and always in a ridiculous fix. The other personages of the piece are more or less "feeders" to the comedian, but they all have character and contribute to the amusement.

Mr. Sousa's music is of a kind that will add to his popularity. It is perfectly simple in form and rhythm, but it is full of tunefulness, vim, and sparkle. Of course, the most telling numbers are in march style, and some of them take rank with the best work of the "march king," as he is sometimes called. The entrance air of Don Medigna, the conclusion of the opening chorus, the soldier's "setting up" song in Act II., and, above all, the finale of the same act, are specimens of Sousa's happiest invention. There are other very pretty numbers in a different style for the tenor and soprano. On the whole, it must be said that Sousa has written a bright and melodious score.

The performance last night was excellent. Mr. Hopper was funny all the time and revealed himself, as usual, in wondrous garb and "make-up." It may be doubted whether he has ever done anything better than El Capitan. Alfred Klein was very amusing as Pozzo, the Chamberlain, and Mrs. Hopper was pleasing as Estrelda, though her voice was pretty small. The operetta was very handsomely put on the stage and had been well rehearsed. It ought to have a prosperous career. The cast in full was as follows:

Don Enrico Medigna	De Wolf Hopper
Senor Amabile Pozzo	Charles Klein
Don Luiz Cazarro	Thomas S. Guise
Count Hernando Verrada	Edmund Stanley
Scaramba	John Parr
Montalba	H. P. Stone
Nevado	Robert Pollard
General Herbana	Louis Schrader
Estrelda	Edna Wallace Hopper
Isabel	Bertha Waltzinger
Princess Marghanza	Alice Hosmer
Taciturnez	Louise Carlisle

Paderewski Plays Once Again.

Out of compliment to his friend and compatriot, Alexander Lambert, Director of the New-York College of Music, Ignace Paderewski, the great pianist, visited the institution yesterday and gave an impromptu musicale at 3:30 P. M. Pupils of the college and a few friends crowded the college hall. Master Deis, one of the young piano pupils, played, and was followed by Miss Florence Ferrell and Miss Jessie Shay, both pupils of the Director. The former played the last movement of Saint-Saëns's concerto in G minor, and the latter Mr. Paderewski's "Polish Fantasia." Mr. Lambert being at the second piano. Mr. Paderewski then went to the piano, and with his unfailing generosity played, as only he can, a beautiful programme, consisting of Bach's "Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue," Beethoven's sonata, Opus 31; a Paganini-Liszt study, Schumann's "Nachstück," and Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise," No. 10. The famous artist was in splendid spirits and made the pupils happy with some kindly words of encouragement about their playing. His own programme, with its wide variety of styles, was most instructive. He will sail for Europe on Wednesday morning.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION CONGRESS.

Senator Thurston Says American Lawyers Are Christians.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The first session of the First National Congress of Religious Education was held to-night in the New-York Avenue Presbyterian Church. Gen. John Eaton, ex-United States Commissioner of Education and President of the American Society of Religious Education, presided.

The theme of the evening was "Religious Education and National Prosperity," the speakers being the Rev. W. H. Milburn, the famous blind chaplain of the United States Senate; the Rev. J. E. Grammar of Baltimore, and Senator J. M. Thurston of Nebraska.

Senator Thurston said that the body of American lawyers, almost without exception, were sincere believers in the truths of Christian religion. They might not be regular in attendance at church, nor frequently plead the cause of Christianity, but none the less they honestly believed in those principles.

A Sweet Story About Stanley.

From The Kennel Journal.

When Stanley was writing his "Through the Dark Continent" in London he used often, from want of a flat surface, to spread his maps and charts upon the floor, and one day the cat of the house, which had taken an extraordinary liking for the great explorer, and passed most of her time in his rooms, went to sleep on a chart that was spread out on the hearthrug. By and by the chart was wanted, and one of Stanley's assistants was going to turn puss off it, when "the man who found Livingstone" stopped him. "Don't disturb the cat," he said; "we can get on without the chart till she wakes up. If you only knew how good the sight of that English cat, cozily curled up in front of that fire, is to me, you would never let her move from where she is." He had just come back from a weary and trying time among uncivilized tribes, and the sleeping cat was to him the symbol of comfortable security, peace, and of home.

DICKSON'S POVERTY REGAINED.

Dickson had this misfortune. Like an inoffensive passer-by on whose head a sign-board unhooked by a storm falls, Dickson became frightfully rich through an absurd succession of circumstances which were as if they had been borrowed from the combinations of the most commonplace melodramas.

Then, like an invalid seeking for his amputated leg or a madman for his mind fled into the land of dreams, Dickson searched for his divine, his beloved Poverty, the faithful companion of all his moments, his maternal consolation, the patient inspirer of his masterpieces. Fortunately for him, he has regained his Poverty and may think and dream again in solitude.

Dickson was not a bohemian ever. Bohemia is a terrible thing. He is a poor man, truly poor, respected by himself and by others, and lives with irreproachable dignity. Artists admire the marvelous lithographic pages whereon; resuscitating with a personal manner, an art unjustly abandoned, he draws in a series entitled "Visions" a cycle of extra terrestrial images, gifted with a prodigious and rare psychic intensity, and yielding to the philosopher's eye figures a thousand times truer than reality. Printed in a limited number at first, these compositions wherein the ideal becomes visible were appreciated by such art lovers as Samuel P. Avery, Valentine A. Blacque, and George Beach de Forest, and were finally circulated in an edition of 200 copies among members of the Grolier Club. At once Dickson enjoyed complete felicity. Independent, master of himself, owing nothing except to his thought and to his genius, he paid for the publication of more "Visions," and had money enough left for his needs, which were easily measured.

He lived in an apartment under the roof in Waverley Place, furnished with white wood, which he had shaped himself into a bed, chairs, and a table. He drank water, ate bread to which he added in hours of opulence 10 cents' worth of meat; did not smoke, and never bought lithographic pencils. Those which had been given to him at the beginning of his career were still extant, broken into small pieces. He took these pieces and adroitly found the unexpected angle which, wittily coaxed, gives to a drawing movement and life.

Dickson had anticipated everything; but who can boast of being completely wise? One day he received a letter from Mr. Choate, asking him to come to his office. Dickson was imprudent enough to accede to Choate's request, and—without preparation, without recourse, without a word of warning—he learned that he was worth a million dollars. He was the son of a cabinetmaker; his sister, Bertha, had married a Maltese pirate, who had gone to Benares, India, become a dealer in diamonds, and left a fortune to his wife. At her last breath she remembered that she had a brother, and, by a well-drawn will, she made of him her sole heir.

There was no way out of the difficulty; but, crestfallen as he was by so unseasonable an event, he had a spark of common sense in his brain. He decided to continue his labors, to live as he had lived, as if he were not wealthy, and he deposited all his money in Ward's serious banking house. Dickson promised himself that the Napoleonic financier would never see his face. But Dickson counted without tender, imperious pity. From this moment he could not hear that an artist was in trouble without rushing to the rescue.

Fatal imprudence! The tale of Dickson's inheritance filled the journals, and Dickson's apartment, described by one reporter as that of a miser and by another as that of a stupid profligate, was overflowed and submerged by a great mass of beggars, alleged painters, and poets and talkative writers who came to ask for money. Dickson got a checkbook, spent most of his time drawing checks, and found this work so interesting that he would have continued it forever if inexorable Fatality had not appeared in the guise of the picture dealer, Abraham Van Meddler.

Abraham Van Meddler appeared, charmed, charming, eloquent, as beautiful as Apollo, happy to be alive, dressed like the Spring in May. He lauded, entreated, supplicated. He exalted Dickson; appealed to his heart in tones which would have made marble slabs fall into tears. Dickson bought for $100,000 in cash, without discount, the house of Hazeltine, the painter, in West Fifteenth Street, renovated by Stanford White after plans of Richard Watson Gilder, and furnished with ideas of Charles de Kay. Dickson said to himself:

"However incumbered with bric-à-brac, cushions, sofas in livid colors, twenty-four small gods, and bronze chimeras the house may be, I am certain to find in it a place for my white-wood table and cane-seat chair, and I will work."

Vaine hope! Yet Dickson had sense enough to keep his room in Waverley Place and pay for it two years of rent in advance. Then he made his triumphal entry into his palace of west Fifteenth Street. Thunder and lightning! What a spectacle! With what could he work? There were all the sumptuous objects which one uses not to work; paper in reams similar to the Yungfrau, complicated desks with secrets and tricks, pencils in classified boxes and drawers, pastels, paint boxes tall as buildings or small as diamonds, some boxes in which he could live, others which he could hide under his little finger—marvels of Abraham Van Meddler's ingenuity. Work! Why, Dickson could not even eat. He had a cook, dressed like a cook, and if Dickson asked for a beefsteak the cook served a "beefsteak à la Velasquez," or any other variety of art review in a plate.

What became of Dickson's indispensable solitude wherein divine flowers of thought came into bloom? As numerous as grains of dust accumulated by the wind of Summer on the leaves of trees in a forest, were-seated, hanging, crawling, improvised friends, influential critics, newspaper men belonging to art reviews with titles unknown, and lyrical strangers in velvet waistcoats, young men smoking enormous cigars, and women showing lots of teeth and dragging after them silks and satins writhing like mythological serpents.

Dickson had fallen into the last degree of misery. Abraham Van Meddler organized in the galleries of the American Art Association an exhibition of Dickson's works and published an unlimited edition of them, from plates resteeled, at $20 a volume, with anecdotes horribly witty written by the most celebrated among our writers. Dickson saw his intimate work, conceived with all the love in his heart, made vulgar by the banal eyes which looked at it. He thought of suicide, but he read in a newspaper a double-leaded news item announcing a rumor that Ward was in financial difficulties, and he breathed heavily. In the evening he was walking in the vicinity of the Forty-second Street railway station when he saw Ward, admirably disguised as a mulatto. Ward had painted his face with an oil color and retained his hair and beard, thus creating an illusion which only a colorist could analyze. Ward saw that Dickson recognized him, and walked audaciously toward him.

"Sir," Ward said

WHAT SPAIN WILL YIELD

LOCAL POWER BUT NOT AUTONOMY NOR TARIFF REVISION IN CUBA.

Oral Discussion of Affairs Between the Spanish Minister and Secretary Olney—Informal Memorandum of Some Fifty or Sixty Reform Measures Which the Home Government Is Willing to Accord—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

PARIS, April 20.—A dispatch from Madrid to Le Temps says that the speech from the throne which will be delivered in the Cortes May 11 will declare the entire satisfaction of the Spanish Government with the attitude of the Government at Washington toward Cuba. The speech will also announce the intention of the Government to grant to Cuba a greater amount of local power in the administration of the affairs of the island, but will not grant political autonomy nor any revision of the tariff.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—In the oral discussions of Cuban affairs which have taken place between the Spanish Minister and Secretary Olney during the last few weeks an informal memorandum of some fifty or sixty reform measures which, under certain contingencies, the Spanish Government is willing to accord to Cuba is understood to have had an important part.

These concessions are entirely distinct from the decree of March 15, 1895, which was promulgated by the Spanish Queen Regent seventeen days after the outbreak of the insurrection, and which was countersigned by Buenaventura de Abarzuza, Minister of the Colonies, himself a native of Havana.

That decree provided a system of government for the island of Cuba, and for the readjustment of its civil administration, but left, as now, absolute revisionary power in the hands of the Governor General. At the very outset of the plan it was provided that:

"Whenever the Governor General shall judge any decision of the Council to be contrary to the laws or to the general interests of the nation, he shall suspend its execution, and shall himself take such provisional measures as the public needs, which would otherwise have been neglected because of such suspension, may require, immediately submitting the matter to the Minister of the Colonies."

The new proposals of reform which have been informally brought under discussion between the Spanish Minister and Secretary Olney are broader and more liberal than this decree, and approach more nearly to practical autonomy, but are accompanied by conditions which apparently render their adoption, or even their consideration by the insurgents, a matter of impossibility.

As in the case of the ten years' war, Spain insists as a preliminary to negotiation that the insurgents shall first lay down their arms, as it is against the dignity of the Spanish Crown to treat with armed rebels. The Cuban leaders assert that when they complied with similar conditions in 1878, in order to secure the reforms pledged to them by Martinez Campos, the pledges then made were chiefly left unfulfilled, and emphatically decline to be again deceived in like manner.

Consequently the proffered measure of reform is likely to fall to the ground as far as Cuba is concerned, though some similar provisions may probably be tendered to Puerto Rico, where no rebellion exists. Nothing in the suggested plan as it now stands holds out any prospect of a speedy termination of this desolating war.

Private advices received here from Havana indicate that the hopes which were at first expressed that the appointment of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee as Consul General to Havana might open up some way of adjustment have died away. It is doubted whether Gen. Lee will be able to take up his new duties for months to come. This is the beginning of the most deadly sickly season in Cuba. The cares and worries of responsibilities of the office of Consul General at Havana to an unacclimated man of Gen. Lee's portly physique, it is said, would in all likelihood bring on an attack of yellow fever, the chances of recovery from which might be doubtful.

He could not take refuge in the mountains, because the hundreds of alleged naturalized American citizens who are clamoring for protection and repatriation from Spain would render such an escape impossible. Friends of Gen. Lee who have been long residents in Cuba, are said to have written to him, strongly dissuading him from attempting to take up his duties until the rainy season is over.

SEVERAL CUBAN SKIRMISHES.

Official Report of Engagement Near Cienfuegos, Which Is Denied.

HAVANA, April 20.—Gen. Melquizo reports that his command has dispersed parties of rebels near Jarnco, Province of Havana. The rebels lost ten killed and the troops six wounded.

The gunboat Centinela fired upon a party of rebels who were attacking a boat carrying supplies at Estero, near Manzanillo. Nine men forming part of the boat's crew of thirteen were disabled by the fire of the rebels. In a further engagement up the river, between the rebels and the gunboat, five more Spaniards were wounded. The rebel loss is supposed to have been heavy.

The trial of Julio Sanguily, who is said to have been implicated in the kidnapping of Fernandez de Castro, a rich planter, will be held Thursday before the Supreme Court in this city. De Castro obtained his release by paying a ransom of $20,000.

Many fires in the canefields are reported from the Provinces of Havana and Matanzas.

There have been frequent fires recently in stores in Matanzas. Incendiarism was suspected, and an investigation led to the arrest of the owners of the stores. The buildings and stocks were heavily insured, and the men arrested are charged with starting the fires in order to obtain the insurance money.

News has been received here that the Spanish column, under command of Col. Eloia, while marching from San José to Valiente, near Cienfuegos, came upon a party of 2,000 rebels holding a strong position, and attacked them. The official report of the engagement says that the rebels were dislodged from their positions by a brilliant charge with bayonets and machetes, and retired, leaving 86 dead upon the field. The Spanish loss was 1 killed and 6 wounded.

From other sources it is learned that the rebel losses are exaggerated, and that the losses of the Spanish troops were much greater than the Government admits. The name of the leader of the insurgent party is not told.

Belmont's Alleged Forger Expected.

HAVANA, April 20.—Juan Urralde San Martin, who was arrested in Spain on the charge of being the author of the robbery perpetrated on August Belmont & Co. of New-York by means of a forged draft for $24,000 purporting to be signed by Hidalgo & Co., a well-known firm of this city, is expected to arrive here on the Spanish mail steamer due on Friday next.

FAVORITISM IN BRITAIN'S LAWS.

A Startling Bill to Reduce Rates on Agricultural Lands.

LONDON, April 20.—In the House of Commons to-day the Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, President of the Local Government Board, introduced a bill providing for the reduction of rates on agricultural lands. In the course of his speech Mr. Chaplin declared that land was at present taxed out of all proportion to its ability to bear the burden.

The time had come, he said, when land must be relieved, and the Government proposed, to that end, after the close of the fiscal year in March, 1897, instead of assessing the whole rateable value upon land, to impose a tax of only half of its rateable value, allowing building thereon to remain assessed at their full value, as heretofore.

This, he said, would cause a deficiency of £1,500,000, which would be met by half-yearly payments from the Treasury to the local county authorities, to whom the sum of £775,000 was also allotted by the budget for the purpose of reducing the agricultural rating. He had no doubt, he said, that the relief under the provisions of the bill would go largely to the tenants.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry H. Fowler, who was Secretary of State for India in the late Liberal Ministry, said that the country had known times of heavier local taxation than was now assessed. The bill offered by the President of the Local Government Board, he said, was simply a proposal to hand over to a sectional class £1,500,000 a year drawn from the pockets of the general ratepayers, and furnished no real remedy for the prevalent agricultural distress.

The imposition of local taxation might be unfair, but its unfairness was stronger against the towns than against the country. The bill said nothing about Scotland and Ireland, though the latter, as was well known, possessed a strong claim to a fair share of relief. The Opposition, he said, would meet the bill with most uncompromising resistance as a grossly unjust and inexpedient measure.

Sir Charles Dilke denounced the measure, which, he declared, tended to increase the existing unequal rating, and, instead of trying to relieve the poor, added to the wealth of the landlords.

Richard Burdon Haldane, member for Haddingtonshire, said that if the possibility of such a bill becoming law had been known at the time of the last elections the Government would not have had a majority of members from the boroughs. He predicted that in a few years after the passage of the measure, should it pass, the farmers would not thank the Government for it.

John Dillon, leader of the anti-Parnellites, declared that the bill was an outrage on Ireland. If it were passed Ireland ought to receive from 40 to 50 per cent. of the grant.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the House, said he doubted if the House knew the magnitude of the proposals contained in the bill. It was by far the greatest financial question that had been opened within his experience in Parliament. He was astounded by the recklessness and want of consideration with which a measure of this kind was flung on the floor of the House. It is a gross and palpable injustice.

Sir William added that the bill went half way toward a national poor rate, than which there was no greater danger. He predicted that very soon the Government would be unable to resist the demands that would be made upon it, and would go the whole way.

Mr. Chaplin, replying to the criticisms on the bill, contended that the Unionists had pledged such a measure before the elections. Many of the proposals that the Opposition denounced were based on the recommendations of their own royal commission. Mr. Chaplin announced that the annual grant would continue for five years, and thereafter as Parliament should determine.

The bill then passed its first reading.

AGAINST DUELS IN GERMANY.

Communications to the Government Inadvisable, Says Boetticher.

BERLIN, April 20.—In the Reichstag to-day Dr. Bachem, the Centrist leader, raised a debate on the question of dueling, by calling attention to the recent duel between Lieut. von Kettelshodt, an officer attached to the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, and Herr Zenker, a prominent Berlin lawyer, resulting in the death of the latter. This affair, he said, furnished an instance in which the injured party, who had no chance through legal methods of obtaining satisfaction, was driven to the extreme of a duel in which he was killed, while the man who had offered the insult which caused the duel escaped with light punishment.

The more recent duel between Lieberecht von Kotze and Baron von Schrader was a more difficult matter to deal with. The event, he said, must produce the conviction in certain high quarters that reform is necessary and must come from above. Would it not be possible, he asked, that the Emperor's clear judgment might ultimately drive the custom of dueling out of the world? If his Majesty followed the example of his grandfather he would at least restrict the practice.

Dr. Bachem then recalled the historic order of Frederick the Great concerning the dismissal of officers from the army for taking the law into their own hands. The organization of German courts of honor, he added, left much to be desired, and the present was a favorable time for reform.

Dr. von Boetticher, Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, replied that the assumption that the authorities had not done their duty was groundless. The law, he said, was applied without distinction as to the position or vocation of offenders. The Chancellor, he continued, had given earnest consideration to the question as to what measures were possible to insure respect for the law, but had not yet arrived at any decision. Therefore communications to the Government in regard to the matter were at present inadvisable.

Herr Rickert, Radical Unionist, expressed hope that the Freisinnige resolution demanding the suppression of dueling, which would be offered to-morrow, would be adopted. Kotze and Schrader, he declared, might have been watched by the police, as Socialist suspects were watched. This method, he said, would be desirable, inasmuch as Spain and Belgium were imposing heavy fines and terms of imprisonment upon duelists, with the result of greatly restricting the practice.

Herr Schall, Conservative, condemned the practice of dueling as contrary to Christian commands. Herr Bebel, Socialist, said that the Socialists would hold the advantage if this public scandal continued.

PRINCELY WEDDING IN COBURG.

Victoria's Granddaughter Married to Hohenlohe-Langenburg.

COBURG, April 20.—The marriage of Princess Alexandra, the third daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and granddaughter of Queen Victoria, to Prince Ernest, hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, was celebrated here to-day. After the civil ceremony, which was witnessed by the Duke of York and Grand Duke Paul of Russia, the bridal procession marched to the castle church. The procession was headed by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and the German Empress.

They were followed by Emperor William, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, mother of the bride; the Duke of York, the Grand Duchess Theresa, sister of the bride, and Prince Ferdinand of Roumania. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and the Duchess of York led the bride to the altar. Dr. Mueller, Superintendent General and Supreme Councilor, officiated at the ceremony, assisted by two Court Chaplains.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the church and other bells of the city were rung and salvos of artillery were fired. The procession was re-formed in the church, the newly wedded couple leading, and marched to the throne room, where the wedding breakfast was served. The weather was bright and clear, and the city was thronged with visitors.

FIFTEEN PERSONS ARE DROWNED.

Bark Firth of Solway Sunk in Collision on Ireland's Coast.

LONDON, April 20.—The British bark Firth of Solway, bound for Dunedin, was sunk yesterday morning by collision with the British steamer Marsden of Greenock near Kirsh Lightship, off the east coast of Ireland.

The bark went down almost immediately and the Captain's wife and child and thirteen of the crew were drowned. The Captain and eight sailors were saved. The Marsden's bows were badly stove.

Dr. Nansen's Return Not Verified.

LONDON, April 20.—The Daily Graphic will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Christiania saying that the Governor of Yakutsk reports officially that the inhabitants of Ust-Yansk have not heard anything about Dr. Nansen, the arctic explorer who was recently reported to be returning, after having discovered the north pole. The Governor adds that the ivory seekers on the New-Siberian Islands did not see any ship between May and November of last year.

Arbitrary Arrests at Galatea.

LONDON, April 20.—The Chronicle will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that several arbitrary arrests of foreigners were made at Galatea on Saturday last.

Death of the Marquis of Bath.

LONDON, April 20.—The death is announced from Venice of the Marquis of Bath.

John Alexander Thynne, fourth Marquis of Bath, was born March 1, 1831. He succeeded his father June 24, 1837, and married, Aug. 20, 1861, the eldest daughter of Viscount De Vesci. He was a Trustee of the British Museum. His widow and five children survive him. He will be succeeded by his eldest son, Viscount Weymouth, M. P., who was, in 1887, private secretary to the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Salisbury's second administration.

London and Universal Bank Fails.

LONDON, April 20.—The suspension is announced of the London and Universal Bank, (Limited,) with offices at 449 Strand, Charing Cross. The solicitors of the concern write to the newspapers that the creditors will be paid in full. The amount of the liabilities is not stated.

The London and Universal Bank was established in 1867. Its manager was William J. Cocks. The authorized capital was £1,000,000. Of this amount, £300,000 was subscribed, and £150,000 paid up. The reserve fund and uncalled capital were £150,000. In addition to a regular banking business, stocks and shares were purchased and sold.

Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.

—Reports of the American National Red Cross Society from Constantinople are that "the way is all made clear for sending supplies" to the destitute in Anatolia. Miss Clara Barton says that she has the written promise of the Porte not to interfere with the work of relief. The third caravan will reach its destination about April 25.

—A bimetallic conference, comprising delegates from the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, and Holland, met at Brussels to discuss measures designed to lead to the holding of a new official international conference.

—The German steamer California, Capt. Schmidt, from Baltimore, came into collision at Hamburg with the collier Tynemouth. Both vessels were badly damaged. The California has been docked and the Tynemouth beached.

—The Spanish Embassy in London has received a telegram saying that the northern coast of Cuba is being closely watched, as the insurgents are running short of ammunition and are trying to smuggle supplies.

—The Rev. George P. Knapp, the American missionary, is on his way from Aleppo to Iskanderoon.

FLOWERS FROM MANY FRIENDS.

Farewell Gifts to Mr. and Mrs. William Endemann, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. William Endemann, Jr., who were married in this city last Wednesday, will sail for Europe to-day on the North-German Lloyd steamship Havel.

Florists and decorators were busy all day yesterday arranging the suite of apartments that the couple and the aunt of the bride, Mrs. J. Eichler, will occupy. A profusion of floral wedding bells and other appropriate tributes have been

Mr. and Mrs. William Endemann, Jr.
Who Will Start on Their Wedding Tour on the Steamship Havel To-day.

placed on the walls and hung from the ceilings of the staterooms as a surprise from many friends of the bride and bridegroom. The floors of their staterooms have been transformed into veritable beds of roses.

An interesting programme has been arranged by several German societies. The Eichenkranz, headed by President Emil Greiner, will arrive at the steamship an hour before its departure. This maennerchor will sing a farewell chorus as the vessel leaves her pier. The Five O'Clock Club, in charge of its President, Jacob Siegel, father of the bride, will also be present in a body and shower the happy couple with flowers. Delegations from many other societies will also wish the bridal party a happy voyage.

Mr. and Mrs. Endemann and Mrs. Eichler will spend six months in travel in Europe.

OBITUARY RECORD.

John F. Eustace.

John F. Eustace, former receiving teller of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, died Sunday evening, after four months' lingering illness. He has been in the service of the bank for over thirty-one years. He was a veteran of the Eighth Regiment, Past Dictator of Farragut Lodge, Knights of Honor; former Treasurer of the Xavier Alumni Sodality, a prominent member of the Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association, the Order of Chosen Friends, and the Central Democratic Club. He leaves a wife and six children.

James Hilton.

James Hilton, son of Dr. George S. Hilton, died in the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, yesterday morning. He had been suffering from consumption for several years, and seven weeks ago he went to the home for treatment. His case was then pronounced hopeless by House Surgeon Joseph Franklin and the visiting physician, Dr. S. Henry Dessau. Mr. Hilton was fifty-two years old, and his home was at 800 Park Avenue.

Obituary Notes.

—Thomas L. McElrath, the eldest son of the late Thomas L. McElrath, for many years one of the publishers of The New-York Tribune, died at his home, 393 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, Sunday. He was sixty-three years old and was born in this city. At one time he was a clerk in the New-York Post Office, and subsequently in the Brooklyn Tax Collector's office.

—James Davidson, the oldest shipbuilder in Connecticut, died in New-London yesterday. He was born seventy-two years ago. He built many large merchant vessels and was particularly interested in a number of them. He leaves a large family.

—Ex-Sheriff John Hires, who was well known throughout South New-Jersey, died Sunday at the State Insane Asylum, at Trenton. He was sixty-five years old. He was a leading business man in Salem.

—Francis Plunkett, a prominent citizen, member of the Worcester, (Mass.,) Board of License Commissioners, died suddenly yesterday.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—NORMANDIE—Baron Richthofen of London.

—CLARENDON—Edward J. Phelps of Vermont.

—MARLBOROUGH—Gen. J. H. Averill of South Carolina.

—ST. JAMES—Commander John Schouler, United States Navy.

—HOLLAND—Gen. T. S. Peck of Vermont and Daniel Catlin of St. Louis.

—BRUNSWICK—Isaac McConihe of Troy and Judge E. Wakeley of Omaha.

—MURRAY HILL—Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler of Vermont, and H. A. Garfield of Cleveland.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Congressman William Whiting of Massachusetts and George West of Ballston, N. Y.

—WALDORF—Prince André Poniatowski of Paris, Judge Nathan Goff of West Virginia, John G. Milburn of Buffalo, and H. B. Ledyard of Detroit.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 20.—The Wright Building, 121 to 125 South Capitol Avenue, was burned to-day. The fire was of incendiary origin. The power house of the Citizens' Street Railway Company, adjoining was badly damaged, the wires and switchboards being destroyed. The loss is $10,000.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, Penn., April 20.—The Kinsley meat market was burned to-day. Two adjoining buildings were damaged by fire and water. Loss, $15,000; covered by insurance.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Grenada, (Br.,) Legg, Trinidad April 11, via St. Kitt's 15th, with mdse and passengers to George Christall. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M. Accompanied SS Irrawaddy from St. Kitt's. The latter is bound for this port to make repairs. She is leaking slightly, but has two pumps on board to keep her free. The Grenada left her at 9 A. M. It is expected she will arrive at the Bar before morning.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) from London, was sighted south of Fire Island at 8:32 P. M.

KEEP HONEST, true, and pure remedies like POND'S EXTRACT always by you. POND'S EXTRACT can always be depended on; accept no other preparation as just as good.—Adv.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

A SUCCESSFUL NEW COMIC PLAY AT THE GARRICK.

Mr. Dixey in Town Again, and Associated with Other Capable Players in "Thoroughbred," by Ralph Lumley—A New Impersonation by Georg Engels—Chevalier's New Songs at Koster & Bial's—Irving's Costumes Gone Astray.

"Thoroughbred," which was produced with unmistakable success at the Garrick Theatre last evening, is an English comic play by Ralph Lumley, which is not very new, and has doubtless undergone some changes since it has been in the possession of Charles Frohman. All the text of the part of Decker, a prodigiously wealthy American, courting an Earl's daughter, was not written by any Englishman. Decker not only talks American, but he thinks it. Of course, much of the success of this pleasing rôle was due to the actor, Robert Edeson, who is equally facile in both humorous and sentimental expression. The cocktail he mixes, as a relief to blighted affection, in Act II., is a genuine cocktail, not a "long drink," with soda and sliced fruit, which has long been the English idea of this peculiarly American institution.

Whoever made the changes in Mr. Lumley's play did his work capably, and he had very good material to work upon. Without Mr. Decker and his blundering love-making, however, an act and a half of "Thoroughbred" would drag a little, not because the plot is not reasonably ingenious, the characterization good, and the dialogue bright, but because the satirical view of horse racing seems never to catch the fancy of our audiences. The best comic racing play ever written, "Dandy Dick," almost fell flat here for that reason. Forty thousand people sometimes crowd together at a race track, but racing jokes that concern the horse rather than the pool ticket rarely go. English audiences would laugh heartily at Mr. Rimple's ideas of training a thoroughbred and his remarks concerning the behavior of the famous racer, Roast Chicken. But these were heard in silence last night.

Love making that is not all in the spirit of farce, the revelation of a few amusing traits of character, and a frequent shifting of the interest from one set of personages to another, keep the piece going in a gentle ambling gait, until old Mr. Rimple, who has bought a race horse to oblige a dear young friend, held it in his own name for the same reason, and begun to enjoy his new association with the turf, is discovered at Ascot by his domineering wife. Deprived by her of all his money, and ordered to go straight home, he is presently confronted with a worse dilemma. He has formed the acquaintance of an eminent "welcher," and the police are going to arrest him on suspicion. Then he disguises himself as a peripatetic "Christy minstrel" and the fun becomes fairly hysterical.

The scene of the last act is the heath of Ascot, with Mr. Decker's drag occupying most of the stage. Here the lovers' misunderstandings are cleared and all of the vinegar and pepper in sight gets into the salad. Here the darky singers, Mr. Rimple, and his friends in misery, sing and dance before their intimate acquaintances and relatives for a pittance to save them from starvation. The scene is novel and picturesque, and there is just enough extravagant nonsense in it for piquant effect, and not enough to weary you.

The piece is uncommonly well-staged and excellently acted. Mr. Dixey, whose return was warmly welcomed; Mr. Fritz Williams, Miss Agnes Miller, Miss Jessie Busley, Miss Nunn, Mrs. Whiffen, Mr. Norris, and Mr. Pitt all treating their rôles with good judgment.

John Rimple	Henry E. Dixey
Lord Sandacre	H. M. Pitt
The Hon. Bienkinsopp Carlingham	Fritz Williams
A. V. Decker	Robert Edeson
Bertie Nizril	William Norris
Jeb Tosh	Joseph Humphreys
Jennings	Cecile Kingstone
Wokeham	Arthur Boylan
Benson	Charles Young
The Hon. Wilhelmina Carlingham	Agnes Miller
Polly Decker	Lucile Nunn
Mrs. Rimple	Mrs. Whiffen
Della Rimple	Jessie Busley

Another Play by Hauptmann.

Although Gerhart Hauptmann is not a great dramatist in any sense, his plays all have the peculiar quality of forcing the spectator to watch their progress with an attention so close that until the curtain's last fall he is almost tempted to mistake that close attention for keen interest. Of course, the difference between these two states of mind is not wide, and to define it would not be easy, but that it exists can be doubted by no theatregoer who is accustomed to think even a little about what he sees. A play that really interests is, of necessity, a good one, however numerous its faults may be, while a play that commands attention only to leave at last a realization of time more or less wasted is bad, though its merits may be many and obvious.

"College Crampton," the comedy which had its first American presentation at the Irving Place Theatre last evening, is a work of the latter kind. In it Hauptmann offers the result of a careful, minute, and accurate study of the effects produced by strong drink upon an artistic temperament. Crampton is a teacher of painting, one of several in the Kunstakademie of a provincial town. He has high talents, but an unhappy marriage has ruined him—or given him an excuse to ruin himself. At any rate, he drinks to excess, is dismissed from his position, and disappears into the slums. His daughter, the only relative whom his course has not alienated, instead of begging a home from her grandfather, as Crampton had advised, finds refuge with the sister of the old artist's favorite pupil. This young man falls in love with the girl and seeks out the father in the miserable garret, where, surrounded by utterly unsympathetic companions, he has drunk himself to and beyond the verge of delirium. From this place he is rescued, and, restored to his daughter, takes up again his abandoned work. It is all extremely realistic, but not extremely real. The man's misfortunes are too much his own fault to be pathetic, and they awaken but faint sympathy. His reformation gives no promise of lasting, and, therefore, the five long acts accomplish practically nothing. Herein probably lies the play's weakness, for on the stage the inconclusiveness of real life's tragedies and comedies is rarely permissible.

Herr Engels played the rôle of Crampton with a skill almost irritatingly perfect. There was absolutely nothing in his work to criticise adversely, and yet he did not once touch the heart. He had dignity in his weakness, exaggerated nothing, and left nothing undone—nothing except the stirring of deep emotions.

Franzisk Huss was the devoted daughter, lachrymose and explosive; Hermann Schmelzer, an utterly ineffective young artist; Adolf Link, an overelaborate old servant; and Mathieu Peters, a tradesman of most convincing philistinism. There were a dozen or two other characters, all shadows. The play was received with applause that seemed to be sincere.

The American Theatre.

George H. Jessup and Horace Townsend's Irish play, "Myles Aroon," was presented at the American Theatre last night to a large audience, and appeared to have lost none of its popularity since the days of Scanlan in the title rôle. The part of the young gardener was taken by Mr. Andrew Mack, whose rendering of Irish songs—some of them his own compositions—earned for him frequent recalls. Especially enthusiastic was the audience in the Swing Song, which was demanded again and again. Much of the success of these scenes was due to Florence Olp, as the child, Nelle Glover.

Carver Cline's Benefit.

Arrangements are nearly perfected for the testimonial tendered to Mr. C. B. Cline, which takes place at Koster & Bial's Music Hall next Sunday evening. Mr. Cline has been the business manager of the establishment for the last six years, and retires to take a long rest, as he is just recovering from a severe illness. So many orders for boxes and seats have already been received at the box office that the benefit promises to be a success. The names of the artists who will appear have not yet been announced, but the list will comprise several of the most prominent ladies and gentlemen of the theatrical calling. Seats and boxes are now on sale at the box office of Koster & Bial's.

Chevalier's Engagement.

Chevalier sang, or declaimed, in his coster dialect at Koster & Bial's last night, two songs not hitherto heard here since his engagement began. Both, though, have been made reasonably familiar by his imitators. "Wot's the Good of Hanyfink?" and "The Nipper's Lullaby" are their titles. Otherwise his programme was unchanged. The house was crowded, and the people seemed to frequently appreciate the humor and pathos of his impersonations. There was no lack of applause.

John Hare Will Play To-night.

John Hare, the English actor, has recovered from the illness which attacked him in Chicago and forced him to interrupt his engagement there, and his manager, Mr. Fleming, announces that he will positively appear at Abbey's Theatre to-night in "A Pair of Spectacles."

Irving Did Not Play Last Night.

BOSTON, April 20.—Sir Henry Irving and the London Lyceum Theatre company did not begin their engagement in this city to-night, as was announced. A large audience assembled at the Tremont Theatre to see Mr. Irving's "Macbeth," but it had to be dismissed, the money paid for seats being returned to the holders of coupons. The trouble was that the baggage of Mr. Irving and his company went astray somewhere between here and Philadelphia yesterday, and it has not yet reached here. All that the actors and actresses have with them is the clothes which they wear, all the theatrical costumes being with the lost baggage. It is expected that the missing property will turn up some time during the night, so that the company will be able to play to-morrow night. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau are thought to have a good case for a damage suit against the railroad company, if they choose to avail themselves of it.

Notes of the Stage.

—"A Romance of Coon Hollow" was presented at the Grand Opera House last night by Lizzie Evans, supported by a competent company. The scenes of the play are laid in the mountains of Tennessee, and it contains some very exciting incidents. Two quartets and twelve colored plantation singers added to the interest of the performance.

—"Bohemia" had its fiftieth performance at the Empire Theatre last night and as souvenirs of the occasion Manager Charles Frohman presented to his audience silver flower holders, with the tops gold-lined. The inscription on the holders is too small to injure them by making them appear as advertisements.

—A. M. Palmer's original "Trilby" company began a week's engagement at the Harlem Opera House last night, and a large audience gave ample evidence that the play pleased it. Wilton Lackaye is the Svengali and Blanche Walsh the Trilby. The performance went smoothly and the applause was frequent.

—The three hundredth performance of "The Widow Jones," with May Irwin in the title rôle, will be given at the Bijou Theatre to-night. Silver souvenirs will be distributed among the audience.

Music Hall Notes.

—The Eden Musée was well filled last evening. The programme rendered by the orchestra was varied and pleasing. One of the chief new features was a cymbal solo entitled "Gertrude's Dream," which showed the powers of the gypsies' favorite instrument. The chance that have been made in the Winter Garden make it practically an open-air resort.

—At Keith's Union Square Theatre yesterday, Ullie Akerstrom made her début on the vaudeville stage, and amused a large audience with her songs and monologue entertainment. The Martinetti Pantomime troupe remains as a leading feature of an excellent vaudeville performance.

—Virginia Arragon, the skilled wire performer, was the main feature of the bill at Proctor's Pleasure Palace yesterday. John Kernell, Walter Gale, Lottie Gilson, and Sandow, the strong man, are among the others who contribute to the entertainment.

—A long list of variety performers make up the bill at Tony Pastor's Theatre this week. Among them are Hughey Dougherty, the minstrel; Henri Cazman, Josephine Sabel, Grany's American pickaninnies, Mlle. Flossie and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver W. Wren.

—At Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum yesterday. George, the Turtle Boy, and his bride, were on exhibition, with many other attractions in the Curio Hall. The performance in the theatre this week is very entertaining.

—"Marguerite" is still as popular as ever at the Olympia Music Hall, and the accompanying vaudeville show is an excellent one. Both houses attracted large audiences last night.

CALIFORNIA BANQUETS HOTEL MEN.

Speeches by E. M. Tierney and Simon Ford of New-York.

CORONADO, Cal., April 20.—The banquet of the seventeenth annual meeting of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association of the United States was given this evening at the Hotel Del Coronado, Coronado Beach, Cal.

President E. M. Tierney of the New-York State Hotel Association and Simon Ford of New-York were among the speakers. Mr. Ford, speaking for the hotel men of his city, said:

Such has been the warmth of our welcome that it is difficult for us to realize that 3,000 miles away our boarders are shifting for themselves and our creditors fruitlessly knocking at our outer gates unwept, unnumbered, and unsung.

We who come from the cold, effete, and clammy East, filled as we are with pride and codfish, pie and self-esteem, have been touched and electrified by the kindness and courtesies which have been so prodigally bestowed upon us from the moment we entered the portals of this lovely land of sunshine and flowers.

Since I decided to come this trip, I have been reading up the history of the forty-niners and what they went through to get here. Some of our party went through a great deal to get here. Some of them through most everything I had except my return ticket, and now I'm here I almost wish they'd get that.

This languorous climate suits me. I'd like to get not too arduous occupation out here, like picking blossoms off a century plant. My willing soul would stay in such a frame as this and sit and sing herself away to everlasting bliss. But alas! I shall have to hurry off to New-York to chase my return ticket, and leave a vacation more exciting than profitable nowadays.

Gov. Budd, who was present, welcomed the hotel men to California. He also explained why the State is so famous.

IN FAVOR OF ARBITRATION.

Plan of the New-York Bar Association to be Given to the President.

ROCHESTER, April 20.—A memorial to President Cleveland, praying for international arbitration, has been compiled by a committee representing the New-York State Bar Association, and indorsed by the association. It will be presented to the President at Washington to-morrow. In this petition the President is asked to use his influence to establish an international court between Great Britain and the United States. This court would consist of nine men capable of settling diplomatic difficulties in a judicial manner. After this court is established other nations would soon see the utility of the plan, and would avail themselves of the opportunity to do away with the horrors of war.

W. Martin Jones of this city compiled the manuscript and submitted it to the general committee, which was composed of William D. Veeder, Chairman, Brooklyn; Walter S. Logan, New-York City; W. Martin Jones, Rochester; Sherman S. Rogers, Buffalo; John I. Gilbert, Malone; Charles n. Deshon, New-York City; William H. Robertson, Katonah, and Charles M. Davidson, New-York City. Edward Whittaker and Chauncey M. Depew of New-York City and John B. Moore of Columbia College are the Advisory Committee.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—2 A. M.—409 East Thirty-fourth Street; restaurant of Adolph Waldbein; damage trifling.

—2:40 A. M.—96 Monroe Street; liquor store; M. Mugalefsky; damage, $10.

—4 A. M.—46 Manhattan Street; liquor store; Edward Glennon; damage, $200.

—9:06 A. M.—338 Hudson Street; Ellen Hanley; tenement; damage, $5.

—11:30 A. M.—138 West Twenty-seventh Street; William Tabb; dwelling; damage, $40.

—11:50 A. M.—71 Willett Street; Hirsch Schwartz; tenement; damage trifling.

—12:15 P. M.—26 Duane Street; A Van Buren; vacant lot; no damage.

—2:40 P. M.—389 West Forty-fourth Street; Philip Detroyt, owner; tenement; damage, $200.

—7:50 P. M.—17 Doyers Street; Con Yon Ton; dwelling; damage, $15.

—8 P. M.—170 Clinton Street; B. Sevine; tenement; damage trifling.

—9:50 P. M.—278 Delancey Street; David Albert; tenement; damage, $50.

COLLEGE BOYS AS "BUCCANEERS."

The Columbia University Musical Society Gives a Two-Act Operetta.

Carnegie Lyceum was crowded last night when "The Buccaneers," a two-act operetta, was produced by the Columbia University Musical Society. Performances will be given every night this week.

The operetta is the work of Guy Wetmore Carryl, '95, and Kenneth M. Murchison, '94. The story deals with the attempts of Capt. Thunder, "a blustering, blundering buccaneer, as bold as bold can be," to gain possession of the diamonds and Court jewels of the Prince of Miragia. The students put lots of vim and enthusiasm into their singing, and seemed to please their hearers. Alfred J. McLean, as Jaconette, made the hit of the evening. He was applauded vigorously again and again. W. A. Belden, as a toe dancer, was also a pronounced success.

The cast of characters was as follows:

Thomas Thunder, Captain of the Buccaneers	Leonidas M. Lawson, Jr.
Caulker, the Mate	Louis W. Burrows
Pipes, the Boatswain	Harold N. Hall
Prince Clicquot	William N. Ryerson
Mirasmus, Grand Duke of Miragia	Frederick R. Burrows
Silhouet, the Court Chamberlain	Arthur Ware
Bloom, an Innkeeper	Henri G. Chatain
Parapet, Captain of the Guard	Frederick W. Brower, Jr.
Teethadore Showsbelt, Alphonse Parkaire, Friedrich Grunt, (Board of Police Commissioners.)	Henri G. Chatain, Charles H. Machen, Henry Schroeder
Servant	Charles S. Haight
Rusticus, a Villager	Randall H. Stern
Princess Caramella	Walter L. Kline
Countess Bandolina	William B. Bryant
Jaconette	Alfred J. McLean
Brunetta, Blondella, (Two Village Maidens.)	Walter N. Clapp, Theodore Blondel, Jr.

The choruses were made up as follows:

Buccaneers—John Woodbridge Demarest, Frank Depew, George Phelps Fort, Horace Cutler Graves, William James Griffiths, Stephen Higginson, Jr., Leonard Jerome Obermeier, Frederick Kimler Seward, and Carl Hans Von Baur.

Soldiers—Henry Grah Hershfield, Charles Sidney Haight, Charles Moran, Ralph Clapp McLain, Henry Schroeder, Sumner Dean, William Allen Smith, Jr., Randall Hoyt Stern, Philander Hanford Godwin, and Henry Lehman Well.

Village Girls and Court Ladies—William Arthur Bostwick, Theodore Blondel, Jr., Walter Nicholas Clapp, Frank Holmes Curry, Charles Hudson Machen, Ainsley Cornell Oakley, George Henry Striker, Edward Lansing Satterlee, and Reginald Effingham Wigham.

Village Men—Philander Hanford Godwin, Randall Hoyt Stern, and Henry Lehman Well.

The Mayor attended the play, and there were also present many other men and women prominent in social circles.

EXHIBIT OF HISTORICAL RELICS.

Loan Collection by Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Daughters of the American Revolution opened their exhibition of Colonial, Revolutionary, and other historical relics in Assembly Hall in the United Charities Building, at Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, last night. The exhibition will last one week.

The purpose of the exhibition is to raise money to erect a monument over the neglected grave of Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," at Frederick Md.

Mrs. Donald McLean opened the exhibition with an address of welcome. Miss Sylvester Reed read a poem, "E Pluribus Unum," written before the civil war. The poem was well received, and the author was warmly congratulated.

The great-granddaughter of Francis Scott Key, Miss Stone, was next introduced to the audience, and Miss Smith was presented as the great-great-granddaughter of Betsie Ross, the maker of the first American flag.

Miss Lystra gave a capital reading of "The Union Flag," after which Richard Henry Clark, a prominent member of the

HE GAVE THE SUBJECT SNUFF.

Man Locked Up Who Tried a Trick on One of Santanelli's Corps.

Santanelli, the hypnotist, had announced that at the close of his exhibition in the theatre of Hammerstein's Olympia last night he would put one of his subjects into a state of hypnotic sleep in which he would remain until Saturday night.

This part of the performance was, however, given up. The subject was there, and the couch was there, but watchers could not be found. One man, a Dr. Symonds, appeared, but said that he objected to the notoriety, and would not serve unless other doctors would join him, and no others volunteered.

The performance last night was much the same as that given Sunday night, except in one respect. Santanelli had announced that one of his dozen or more subjects would, when he opened his eyes, try to speak and be unable to shut his mouth.

The subject walked about the stage with his mouth wide open, and then went into the body of the house, where several spectators tried, apparently with all their strength, to force his jaws shut.

As the hypnotized man started back for the stage, some one on the other side of the house called out, "Come over here, and I'll shut your mouth." Acting under Santanelli's order, the subject walked over to the man, who, as it seemed, made the same attempts as had the others. When, however, the subject returned to the stage, and Santanelli had restored him to consciousness, he began to sneeze. There was a commotion, and the hypnotizer turning the audience, said there were some brutes in this world, and that one of them had put red pepper into the young man's mouth.

There were some hisses, and a call for the management. The man who had last tried to shut the open mouth was asked to step outside. He was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, and locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct. It was found that he had used snuff, and not red pepper. The man gave his name as Charles Wenman of 257 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.

The subject—H. M. Leonard of Ohio—one of the young men who travel with the hypnotizer, came back on the stage in a half an hour or so, still looking uncomfortable.

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTS IN BROOKLYN

Board of Aldermen Directs that Contracts Be Made.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday directed the Commissioner of City Works to contract with the Citizens', Edison, and the Municipal Electric Light Companies for the lighting of streets and public buildings for the current year.

The Citizens' Company proposes to light the public buildings in the western district and the newly annexed wards for 2 2-10 cents per hour, as measured by the meter, and for street lighting in the same localities at 35 cents per night per light of 1,200 candle power.

The bid of the Municipal Company is as follows: Arc lights, 1,200 candle power, 34 cents per night; incandescent lights of various candle power, 16 cents per 1,000 Watts meter measurement.

The Edison Company bid for street lighting as follows: For all lights furnished Dec. 31, 1895, in western district and in the annexed wards, 35 cents per night per light of 1,200 candle power and 17½ cents for 600 candle power. When 400 additional lights shall be ordered and lighted, the price shall be reduced 1 cent per 1,200 candle power light per night, and on all lights then being furnished by the company. If the number of lights be reduced below the number furnished on Dec. 31, the price shall be 40 cents per 1,200 candle power light per night.

For lighting public buildings the same company bid 8-10 cent for 16 candle 8-10 power per lamp per hour, as measured by the Edison meter. For all arc lights in public buildings, 600 candle power, 5 cents per lamp per hour; 1,200 candle power, 9 cents per lamp per hour, all as measured by the Edison meter.

The total appropriation for street lighting for the current year is $729,000. There are now 2,250 electric lights in Brooklyn, and it is believed that 1,000 more lamps will be added during this year. The electric light companies were requested to remove all poles not in use.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS IN SESSION.

Lodges from All Parts of the World Now at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 20.—This village is entertaining the grand and subordinate lodges of the Knights of Pythias of North and South America, Europe, Asia, and Africa, which are holding an annual session. Joseph A. Walker Lodge, the local branch of the order, is the chief entertainer during the visitors' stay. It is making every effort to make the session one of the most remarkable in the history of the order.

Among the features of the session will be a street parade Wednesday, in which the uniformed rank of the order will form a part. The White Plains Brass Band will lead the parade, which will form on Railroad Avenue, and thence proceed through the principal streets of the place. All citizens living along the line of march have been requested by the committee to decorate their houses.

There will be a public installation in the Auditorium Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, which will be made brilliant by the handsome uniforms of the Knights and interesting by the impressive ceremonies of the installation.

Among the lodges represented are Hannibal, No. 4; Louis Hayden, No. 9; Damon, No. 10; Rising Sun, No. 7; Excelsior, No. 6; and Progressive, No. 17. The uniformed rank will include the Brigadier General and staff, Garfield Division, No. 1; Othello Division, No. 2, and Eureka Division, No. 3.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, April 20—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

For NEW-ENGLAND, fair in the morning, followed by increasing cloudiness, possibly showers in northern portions; colder in the morning, variable winds, becoming variable. EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair in the morning, probably followed by local showers, southerly winds, becoming variable.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, probably showers in the morning, followed by fair, cooler, southwesterly winds. VIRGINIA, generally fair, warmer southern portion, southerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair weather, continued warm southwesterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, cooler, easterly winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, southeasterly winds. NEW-MEXICO, fair, light, variable winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, slightly cooler, easterly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, southerly winds, becoming variable. TENNESSEE, fair, cooler Tuesday night, southwesterly winds. KENTUCKY, generally fair, cooler Tuesday afternoon or night, winds shifting to northwesterly.

WEST VIRGINIA, fair in southern, local rains, followed by fair in northern portion, cooler Tuesday night, winds shifting to westerly. WESTERN NEW-YORK, threatening weather, with local thunderstorms, brisk southwesterly winds, shifting to northwesterly, cooler Tuesday night. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO, local thunderstorms, followed by cooler, fair weather, fresh and brisk southwesterly winds. INDIANA generally fair during the day, preceded by local thunderstorms in the early morning, colder in southern portion, northwesterly winds. ILLINOIS, generally fair during the day, cooler in southern and western portions, northwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, local thunderstorms, followed by clearing weather, fresh to brisk winds, shifting to northerly, cooler in northern portion. UPPER MICHIGAN, generally fair, cooler in eastern portion, light to fresh northerly winds. WISCONSIN, generally fair during the day, fresh and brisk northerly winds, and cooler in southeastern portion. MISSOURI, fair, cooler, northerly winds. IOWA, fair, cooler, northerly winds.

KANSAS, generally fair, northerly to easterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, northerly winds, cooler in southeastern, and warmer in northwestern portions. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, northerly winds, shifting to southerly, warmer. NEBRASKA, fair, northerly to easterly winds. COLORADO, fair, easterly to southerly winds, warmer. WYOMING and MONTANA, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

The barometer has fallen rapidly during the day in the regions east of the Mississippi. It has also fallen rapidly in the regions north of Montana, and risen generally over districts west of the Mississippi. There is a depression of slight energy central to-night over the southern portion of the lake regions, attended by local thunderstorms in that section. The weather is generally clear in all other districts.

The temperature has fallen slightly in the Middle Atlantic States and Northwest, but it is warmer in the Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys, and to the west of the Rocky Mountains.

The indications are that the cloudiness will increase on the Atlantic coast, probably followed by showers in the interior of New-England and the Middle Atlantic States. Fair weather will continue in the Southern States and generally throughout the central valleys, with cooler weather in the Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises...5:12	Sun sets...6:45	Moon sets...1:58	

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) APRIL 21.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Anchoria	Glasgow	April 9
Andes	Port Limon	April 12
El Sud	New-Orleans	April 16
Elysia	Gibraltar	April 6
Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	April 15
Scottish Hero	Shields	April 3
Vigilancia	Havana	April 16
Westernland	Antwerp	April 11

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22.

Advance	Colon	April 15
Algonquin	Jacksonville	April 19
Coleridge	St. Lucia	April 15
Llandaff City	Swansea	April 9
Seneca	Havana	April 18
Tallahassee	Savannah	April 19
Victoria	Gibraltar	April 9
Yumuri	Santa Martha	April 14

THURSDAY, APRIL 23.

El Dorado	New-Orleans	April 18
Fulda	Genoa	April 9
Leona	Galveston	April 15
Port Adelaide	Gibraltar	April 7

FRIDAY, APRIL 24.

Britannic	Liverpool	April 15
Mozart	St. Lucia	April 17
Palatia	Hamburg	April 12
Prins Willem III	Port au Prince	April 18
St. Paul	Southampton	April 15
Trave	Bremen	April 14
Zaandam	Amsterdam	April 11

SATURDAY, APRIL 25.

Idaho	Grenock	April 11
Umbria	Liverpool	April 18

SUNDAY, APRIL 26.

Caribbee	St. Thomas	April 20
La Bretagne	Havre	April 18
Panama	Cherbourg	April 13

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

El Rio	April 21	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Iroquois	April 21	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Dock.
Athos	April 21	Haiti	24 State St.
Havel	April 21	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	April 22	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Comal	April 22	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
S. of Nebr'ka.	April 22	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Kensington	April 22	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Alvena	April 22	Haiti	24 State St.
City of Wash.	April 22		113 Wall St.
Teutonic	April 22	Liverpool	50 Broadway.
Niagara	April 23	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Aug. Victoria	April 23	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Trinidad	April 23	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Colorado	April 24	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Knickerbocker	April 25	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Fontabelle	April 25	W'd Islands	39 Broadway.
Vigilancia	April 25	Havana	113 Wall St.
Anchoria	April 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	April 25	London	4 Broadway.
Veendam	April 25	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Persia	April 25	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Campania	April 25	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	April 25	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	April 25	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	April 25	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Buffalo	April 25	Hull	22 State St.
Curacao	April 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Trave	April 28	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	April 29	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	April 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	April 29	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Orinoco	April 30	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Advance	April 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Aller	April 30	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	May 2	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	May 2	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Palatia	May 2	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Bretagne	May 2	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	May 2	London	4 Broadway.
Ems	May 2	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	May 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	May 5	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Spree	May 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	May 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	May 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	May 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Hibernian	May 6	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Columbia	May 9	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Manitoba	May 9	London	4 Broadway.
Bourgogne	May 9	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Lucania	May 9	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Werkendam	May 9	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Lahn	May 12	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	May 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	May 13	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	May 13	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	May 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of California	May 15	Glasgow	53 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Monday, April 20.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Thomsen, Copenhagen March 31, via Christiansand April 3, with mdse and passengers to Punch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 A. M.

SS Istria, (Aust.,) Hreglich, Trieste Feb. 16, via Gibraltar March 31, with mdse to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:05 A. M.

SS Sana, (Norw.,) Frostad, Port Limon 8 ds, with fruit and 1 passenger to Ellinger Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Nicol, Liverpool April 10, with mdse to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at --:37 A. M.

SS Moringen, (Norw.,) Olen, Gibara 5 ds, with fruit to H. Dumois & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Brixham, Durie, Gibara 5 ds, with fruit to H. Dumois & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:20 P. M.

SS Old Dominion, Blakeman, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Ship Forest King, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Leblanc, Manila 120 ds, with hemp to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Ship Milton Stuart, (of Liverpool,) Norman, Calcutta 103 ds, with mdse to Ralli Brothers—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Ship Margaretha, (Ger.,) Koster, Oran 43 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to Theodore Ruger & Co.

Ship John McLeod, (of St. John, N. B.,) Stuart, Cafeta Buena 100 ds, with nitrate of soda to Hemingway & Brown—vessel to master.

Ship Fortevio, (of Liverpool,) Jackson, Chittagong 114 ds, with mdse to Morewood & Co.—vessel to Balfour, Williamson & Co.

Bark Antonio d'Abundo, (Ital.,) Ambrosio, Lisbon 32 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Nancy, (Dan.,) Svarrer, Natal 35 ds, with sugar to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., southwest, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Alianca, for Colon; Leibnitz, for Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro; Guyandotte, for Norfolk, and Newport News; Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond; Golden Fleece, for Kingston, Jamaica; Ardanrose, for Havana.

Ships Foyle, for Freemantle; P. N. Blanchard, for Iloilo.

Bark Paulus, for Rio Grande do Sul.

Spoken.

Bark Milton Stuart, (Br.,) Norman, from Calcutta Jan. 6 for New-York, was spoken March 26 in lat 8 N, lon 33 W.

Bark Evie J. Ray, (Amer.,) Kasten, from New-York March 3 for Padang, was spoken (no date reported) in lat 10 N, lon 28 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 20.—SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Mirow, from Bremen for New-York, passed the Scilly Islands yesterday.

SS Michigan, (Br.,) Capt. Findlay, from New-York April 9 for London, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Thomas Melville, (Br.,) Capt. Greig, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Stalheim, (Norw.) sld. from Cuxhaven for New-York April 16.

SS Amalfi, (Ger.,) Capt. Jorgensen, from Hamburg, sld. from Havre for New-York April 18.

SS Moorish Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Gorrie, from New-York Feb. 22, arr. at Buenos Ayres March 24.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from New-York April 4 for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne April 17.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Capt. Stapledon, from New-York April 4, arr. at Pernambuco April 18.

SS Phosphor, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from New-York April 2, arr. at Ymuiden April 18.

SS Italia, (Br.,) Capt. Wards, from New-York March 27, arr. at Genoa yesterday.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinklage, from New-York April 3, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Weehawken, (Br.,) Capt. Dowbiggin, from New-York April 4, arr. at Plymouth to-day.

SS Braunschweig, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, from Naples, sld. from Gibraltar for New-York at 3 P. M. yesterday.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, from Genoa, sld. from Gibraltar for New-York at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, from New-York, arr. at Gibraltar at 10 A. M. to-day, and proceeded for Naples.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton at 10 P. M. yesterday for New-York.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Blyth, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Venetia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhlwein, from New-York, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New-York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, sld. from Antwerp for New-York April 18, and passed Flushing at 7 P. M. same day.

Exactly.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"We have ascertained, your Honor," said the lawyer for the prosecution to the learned Judge, "that the defense got out most important witness drunk, and while in that condition took him off into the next State and beyond the jurisdiction of this court."

"Spirited away, was he?" said the Judge.

TO STICK THINGS USE

MAJOR'S CEMENT

CHEAP, QUICK, AND CERTAIN.

Repairs China, Glassware, Meerschaum, Bric-a-Brac, to put on cloth, corn and bunion plasters, to hold a bandage on a wound or sore finger, tipping billiard cues.....15c., 25c.

Major's Rubber Cement, 2-oz. bottle, or in collapsible tubes, for repairing rubber boots and shoes, (old rubber will do for patches,) bicycle tires, rubber garments, silk umbrellas, &c..15c.

Major's Leather Cement, repairs boots and shoes, garments and umbrellas of all kinds of material except rubber, applied same as on leather goods.....15c.

Major's Liquid Glue, repairs furniture, books..10c.

A. MAJOR CEMENT CO., 461 PEARL ST., NEW-YORK. Ask Dealers, or Mail Price of Bottle.

WASHINGTON PATTED HER HEAD.

"Aunt Hannah" Chard's Hundred and Seventh Birthday.

FERREL, N. J., April 20.—Surrounded by four generations of descendants, which include 142 persons, "Aunt Hannah" Chard to-day celebrated her one hundred and seventh birthday at the home of her seventy-year-old son Joel.

Mrs. Chard was one of the first persons who arose at the home of her son this morning. She lit her pipe, as usual, and was about the house for hours before some of her younger descendants put in an appearance for breakfast.

She has but two children living of her family of twelve. Her other son, William, lives in Port Norris. He is sixty-six years old. Jackson, another son, died last Fall. He was sixty-one years old.

Mrs. Chard has thirty-two grandchildren, ninety-two great-grandchildren, and sixteen great-great-grandchildren.

The fine weather led friends to come several miles to congratulate her. She is said to be the oldest woman in the State. The birthdays of "Aunt Hannah" have for years been celebrated by reunions of the Chard descendants, and many of them came from a distance to be present to-day.

Mrs. Chard is strong mentally and physically. She does not appear to be more than half her actual age. She was born in Brandywine, Chester County, Penn. Her father was Peter Milderberger, Captain of a man-of-war, who died when she was an infant. Her mother married again, and her stepfather treated her so badly that she ran away from home and supported herself by selling flowers in the streets of Philadelphia.

While she was selling flowers, she says, she saw Gen. Washington, and he patted her on the head. Mrs. Chard subsequently returned home and was bound out to service. She lived on the scene of the battle of the Brandywine. When twenty-two years old she married William Chard. Her husband died thirteen years ago. He was ninety-one years old.

Mrs. Chard remembers distinctly the excitement incident to the war of 1812. She darns, sews, and prepares the meals. She personally looked out for the welfare of her guests to-day.

The old woman is opposed to traveling on railroads. When she visits her son William she rides behind a slow horse. The distance is sixty miles.

Mrs. Chard says her family is related to Gen. Sickles of New-York. Her husband's grandfather and sister, she says, owned 1,500 acres of land on the present site of the City of Brooklyn. She has a claim against Brooklyn for $16,000,000. An attempt was made to press the suit twenty-six years ago, when members of the family allege their counsel were bought off by officials of Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

The Rug War.

And after this it came to pass that David smote the Philistines and subdued them. 2 Samuel, VIII. Extract from a letter signed by W. & J. Sloane, Arnold, Constable & Co., A. A. Vantine & Co., Lord & Taylor, Jos. Wild & Co. and Van Gaasbeek & Arkell with reference to our Rug Auctions:

"This evil has grown to alarming proportions." "And unless immediately checked will make it impossible for regular dealers to profitably carry a stock of Oriental Rugs, and compel them to abolish this department of their business."

The Rug Auction.

Continues notwithstanding at Two P. M. To-day and all the week.

Buyers of Oriental Rugs and Carpets are simply having it all their own way and the goods are going off right merrily "profitably" or otherwise, and we'll "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

DAVID LINDENBORN, Auctioneer, 20th St., B'way to Fifth Av.

Unprecedented Bargains, Two P. M. this day, Oriental Rugs, Carpets, etc. at Absolute Auction.

D. LINDENBORN, Auct., 20th St., Broadway to Fifth Ave.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.

E. GRILLON, 33 Rue des Archives, Paris. Sold by all druggists.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH

Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, &c. CURED BY

Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.

Paris, J. Espic; New-York, E. Fougera & Co. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL, Boulevard, corner West 71st St.

AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE.

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS.—All makes bought, sold, and rented. NEW-YORK TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 10 Barclay St., ground floor.

FOR SALE—20 New-York pilot boats; fast; outfit complete; built best material. Office 24 State St.

PERSONAL.

IF YOU ARE CONTEMPLATING TAKING new life insurance or adding to what you have as an investment in leading companies, send date of birth and address to W. J. MADDEN, 156 Broadway.

BICYCLES.

FACTS ABOUT CYCLES.

LIGHTEST, STRONGEST, HANDSOMEST—THE TRINITY OF BICYCLE PERFECTION—YOU FIND IT IN THE LIBERTY.

The Liberty Cycle Co.,
4 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
S. E. Cor. 76TH ST. & WESTERN BOULEVARD.
1,217 BEDFORD AVE., BROOKLYN.

We Don't Guess

what mechanical features are best for the production of the lightest running bicycle in the world, because we have the most complete and perfect system of testing devices in use in any bicycle factory.

This gives us facts to go on. So we don't guess, because we don't have to.

You can't afford to buy a bicycle without seeing the Victors.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.,
MAKERS OF
VICTOR BICYCLES.
N. Y. BRANCH, 23 Warren St.
Harlem Agency, 7 W. 125th St.

Two Million Bicycle Tires

To be manufactured in 1896, and three-fourths of these will be Single Tubes.

The NEW-YORK SUN of last evening says:

"The hose-pipe tires have retained "more than their former popularity "this season, and probably three-"fourths of the 1896 product will be "fitted with tires of that variety."

Get the BEST SINGLE-TUBE TIRE,

The Hodgman

"It's made of Rubber."

HODGMAN RUBBER CO., NEW-YORK.

Stamped sheet steel joints are displaced by drop forgings, and brazed tubing by imported seamless tubing, on the

$65 Elmwood

It's made like a $85 wheels.

ELMWOOD CYCLE CO., 57 Park Place

107 E. 125th St., B'klyn, 1,233 Bedford Av.

BARNES WHITE FLYERS. | WARWICKS, BEN-HURS.

THE WONDERFUL SPENCER BRAKE is furnished without EXTRA CHARGE on all the standard lines of wheels we sell.

INVISIBLE AND UNBREAKABLE. WEIGHS A FEW OUNCES.

APPLIES TO THE CRANK AXLE.

OPERATES BY TURNING THE GRIP.

Do not buy any wheel until you investigate this at

140 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

Agents for Liberty, Wolff-American and Crescent Cycles.

GENUINE BARGAINS.

Clearance sale shop soiled & 2nd hand bicycles. Liberty $25 & $29. Royal $30. Spaulding $35. Rambler $29. Globe $20. Humber $29. Others $10, $20. New 1895 models, various makes, guaranteed goods, $39 & $45. Big selections of 1896 models. Royal, Elmore, Toledo, Herald, Ferris, L.A.W., etc. We have more bicycles than any Three stores in the City. 50 % off on all kinds of sundries.

P. R. CYCLE CO., 23 PARK ROW, OPP. P. O.

KEATING STRENGTH AND KEATING WEIGHT
Unaltered—Same last year—this year.

1 Park Place, MALTBY Academy, 164 West 125th St.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD. BICYCLES.

Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale. DURANT McLEAN & CO., 299 Broadway.

BICYCLE SUNDRIES AT CUT PRICES. Great variety. E. B. ESTES & SONS, 45-47 John St., near Nassau.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Daheim Preparatory Institute. Boys and Girls; German Kindergarten. 342 Lexington Ave.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

The Cambridge School, a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

CAMP SCOLA, LAKE GEORGE.—Summer camp for boys; best references; terms moderate. Address, La Fayette C. Bartow, 166 West 136th St. For Mr. La Fayette, Williams, '92; Edward Bartow, Williams, '92.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Ossining Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 29th year begins Sept. 23.

MILLINERY.

THOROUGH COURSE IN DRESS CUTTING, including tailor system, $10. Address MRS. SPOFFORD, 301 West 43d St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS

Via Sound Lines. Week Days Only.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., 5:30 PM

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, from Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 6 PM.

NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., at 5:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of West 11th St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany R. R.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days 5 P.M.; Sundays, 9 A.M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 25 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel*, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Havel.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Paris") at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship Teutonic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington.")

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Augusta Victoria*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Aux-Cayes, Jacmel, and Greytown, per steamship Athos, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Athos") at $3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Sama; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena; at 11 AM for Bocas del Toro, Port de Paix, Gonaives, and Aux Cayes, per steamship Schleswig; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla") at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 2 PM for Jamaica, per steamship Silvia, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Silvia") at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco, Victoria, and Santos, per steamship Holbein, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil and Para must be directed "per Holbein";) at 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM for Martinique and Guadeloupe, via Martinique, also Demerara, per steamship Tiomo; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Hildebrand, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Hildebrand.")

FRIDAY.—At 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York; at $3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Jeremie, and Santa Martha, per steamship Andes; at 10:30 AM for Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, &c., via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia; at 1 PM for Brazil, per steamship Caribe Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Caribe Prince";) at $3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM.

§Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera

BOARDERS WANTED.

17TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST—Choice rooms; superior table; references.

71 MADISON AV.—Will be vacated large suite of rooms; second and third floors; families or gentlemen; with board; single rooms; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

14 WEST 33d.—Second floor; private bath; also suite and single rooms; transient or permanent references.

28TH ST., 14 EAST.—Between 5th and Madison Avs.; back parlor; private bath; also, physician's office; others; moderate; references.

47TH ST., 3 EAST.—Opposite Windsor; elegant suite; private baths; square and single rooms; breakfast; valet attendance.

A BIJOU BACHELOR'S SINGLE ROOM, WITH bath, washroom, &c., in a strictly bachelor apartment house near Waldorf Hotel and 5th Av.; fully furnished; paintings, Turkish rugs, &c.; elevator runs all night; price, $10 per week, with attendance; breakfast served if desired; references exchanged. Address Private Apartment, Box 404 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or do chamberwork alone; five years' best city references; no postals answered. Call Tuesday and Wednesday, between 10 and 2 o'clock, at 224 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid in a private family; good city reference; leaving on account of family going abroad. Present employer's, 19 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady desires to obtain a situation for her waitress as chambermaid and waitress; can thoroughly recommend her; will go to the country. 334 West 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting, or parlormaid; willing to go to the country; first-class reference. 783 Amsterdam Av., near 98th St., Quinn's bell, top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl, with several years' experience; do sewing in small family; best city reference. Mrs. Edwards, 235 East 28th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid and laundress in private family; best city reference. H. S., Box 865 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing to go to the country; good city references. 323 East 86th St. Mrs. Wright.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat, smart young girl as chambermaid; assist in laundry or with children; best reference. 229 East 28th St.; McGuire's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; no objection to country. 201 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid; plain sewing or assist with grown children; country in Summer; seven years' references. 432 West 57th St., J. B.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing or assist with growing children; best reference. 809 6th Av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl to do light chamberwork and waiting; best city reference. A., 205 East 95d St., one flight, back.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing or any other work; willing and obliging; city reference. 319 West 47th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat girl as competent chambermaid; can do finest sewing and assist with waiting; best city references. 343 East 65th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid in private family. Call, from 10 to 2, 165 West 76th St.; present employer.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with sewing; young ladies' maid; good city reference. P., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Englishwoman as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist with waiting in private family; best city references. M., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young French girl as chambermaid and seamstress; city references; does not speak English. Mme. Charrier, 11 Carmine St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By English Protestant as first-class chambermaid in private family; country preferred; best city references. L. D., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; best city reference. 827 West 44th St.; Egan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or ASSISTANT WAITRESS.—By thoroughly competent, industrious; excellent city experience; references. Willing, 1,020 Broadway, telephone, 1010—38th.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; best city reference; lady can be seen. 465 4th Av., Bryant's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress; best city references. 465 4th Av., Bryant's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By North German as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. 1,062 2d Av., Heinzle's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat girl, American, as chambermaid and waitress; excellent reference; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe would like to find a place for her chambermaid. 15 East 36th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; to go to Newport; best city reference. S. H., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in private family; willing to assist with other work. Call, two days, 8 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, just landed, as chambermaid and care of small children. 426 West 27th St., Lawlor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a first-class chambermaid or parlormaid. Call present employer's, 64 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or plain sewing; three years' reference. G., Box 50, 156 East 125th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; willing to assist with washing, or sewing; four and one-half years' city reference. 262 West 77th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting. 101 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl not long in this country; as chambermaid and seamstress. 123 East 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—By a French girl. 120 East 34th St.

CHAMBERWORK and WASHING.—By a competent girl for chamberwork and fine washing in small private family; one going in the country; best city references. Shannon, 189 East 64th St.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—Thorough servant, having strictly temperate husband, wishes the care of gentleman's house; highest references. American Protestant, Box 313 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; By reliable woman; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; good city references. J., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

COOK—LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to secure situation for her cook, laundress, and waitress; highly references for each. Apply at 54 East 75th St.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as good cook and do coarse washing; city or country; best reference; no cards; wages, $20 to $25. 434 West 52d St., Skehan's bell.

COOK.—A lady going to Europe desires to find a situation for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Apply, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at 316 West 87th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class family cook; would do coarse washing; best city reference from last employer. M. C., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; go to the country for Summer months; best reference given. 240 East 10th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook (no washing) in private family; good city reference; no objection to a short distance in country. 432 West 56th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; good city reference; no objection to country. 1,559 Broadway, between 46th and 47th Sts.

COOK, WASHING, and IRONING.—By respectable woman in small private family; city or country; best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as cook and laundress; small private family. Call, at present employer's, 165 West 76th St., from 10 to 2.

COOK.—By an experienced cook, with best of city reference. Call, for two days, at 7 East 61st St.

COOK.—By a young woman to do cooking in a small private family; wages, $20. B. C., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a neat, economical North German; good cook; assist with washing; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in a small private family; best city reference. Can be seen at 114 West 17th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; best city reference. Curtis, 113 West 53d St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a Protestant Canadian woman as cook; good city reference; good baker. R. R., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook and assist with washing in small private family. 18 East 68th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By a competent cook; in private family; would like to go to seashore; good reference. 239 West 67th St., care Dume.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two girls together; good cook, laundress; waitress, chambermaid; first-class references. 308 West 16th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; can be seen at her present employer's, 36 West 29th St., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

COOK.—By excellent cook; in private family; city or country; best of references. Address, by letter, Cook, care 325 Bleecker St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook in private family; city reference; city or country. 405 4th Av., third bell.

COOK.—By a good, experienced cook; good city recommendations. 209 West 66th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class Vienna cook; married; husband as Vienna waiter, with best city references, in private family; wife as cook; husband as first-class waiter and be generally useful; speak no English; wages, $40. Max Bondy, 1,889 2d Av.

COOK.—By a highly recommended woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; puff paste, entrées, desserts, and baking thoroughly; best personal reference; wages, $35. E. D., 369 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a neat young woman as first-class family cook; understands all kinds fancy dishes and desserts, very fine baker; takes full charge of the kitchen; best city references. K. T., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young North of Ireland woman; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; first-class in French bread and rolls; wages, $35 to $40. Present employer's, 31 East 37th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; assist with coarse washing if required; excellent city reference. 418 West 57th St.; ring Loggin's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best references; country preferred. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, in private family, thoroughly understanding fancy cooking; first-class references. Care Miss Flaherty, 116 East 53d St., near Park Av.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as cook in private family; three and a half years' references; last employer can be seen. 246 East 55th St.; ground floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as cook and laundress; good baker; country preferred; good reference. 315 West 20th St., rear house.

COOK.—By a respectable Hungarian woman as good cook; worked with chef for two years; German family preferred. Advertiser, 624 6th Av., butcher's store.

COOK.—By a young woman; good cook and laundress; in country for Summer; good city reference. 412 West 56th St.

COOK.—By North German as perfect cook; city references. K., 1,152 3d Av., advertisement office.

COOK.—By first-class cook; young woman; best of city reference from last place. 40 East 43d St., florist.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept. M. J. Mason, 1,157 3d Av.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as first-class cook and laundress in a private family; no cards. 2,141 8th Av., second bell, left.

COOK, &c.—By good cook and laundress; willing to go to country; reference. 2,155 8th Av., Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as good cook and baker in private family; city references. E., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; assist with washing; in private family; best city reference. 454 West 57th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference; city or country. 676 2d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class, all-round cook; fully competent; best references; city or country. 205 East 44th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands business; best city references. 932 8th Av.; McKenna's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Good references. 112 East 106th St., Coleman.

COOK.—By an experienced French cook; can give best city reference. 417 West 18th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By good, reliable woman to go out by day or week; wash, iron, or housecleaning; best of references. 140 East 28th St., two flights up.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; Paris system; guaranteed stylish and good fitting; also old dresses renewed; very reasonable in price; will call at ladies' homes for orders. Emelie Camille, 104 East 52d St., between Lexington and Park Avs.

DRESSMAKER.—By ladies' dressmaker; out by the day; remodeling ladies' and misses' dresses; also first-class dressmaker. Robes, 863 Park Av., 77th St.; also M. O. C., 135 East 49th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; will go out by the day for $2; also a seamstress at $1.25 per day. 751 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Permanent place as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; city reference. 337 East 19th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Thorough in all branches; wishes a few more engagements by the day. M. D., 327 East 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent cutter and fitter; late with Connolly; day or home; $2 per day. 323 West 47th St., Maguire's bell.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By educated German, (kindergartner,) as nursery governess in Christian family; has experience, and could take entire charge of children; good sewer; wages, $25 to $30; references. Governess, 244 Throop Av., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—A lady wishes to procure a position as governess or companion for a French lady, (Parisian,) who has been with her two years; highest recommendation. Mrs. Jennings, 86 Park Av.

GOVERNESS.—By a refined and cultivated North German as governess or companion; should like to travel abroad; best references from present employer. Governess, 80 East 56th St.

GOVERNESS.—French; first-class teacher; diplomée graduate from Paris; as governess or companion in refined family; best references. Mlle. Lavillette, 154 East 88th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or NURSE.—By a capable and conscientious French person; in a good family. Best references from last employers. Mlle. Eugénie, care of Mr. Ziegler, 28 Greenwich Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined North German; speaks fluent French; as nursery governess or useful maid with family going to Europe; good packer; best reference. Fraulein, 66 East 79th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady desires position for her nursery governess; North German, (Hanover;) good sewer. Call, Monday, 10 until 4 o'clock, at Hotel St. Lorenz, Apartment 53.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEMAID.—By a competent girl as housemaid with family going to Newport; best of references. Present employer's, 74 Park Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable elderly woman to do light housework or wait on an invalid; is a good sewer; would prefer a pleasant home to salary. Mrs. Thomas, 153 East 109th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference. 159 East 53d St., second floor, front; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By a strong young girl, lately landed, to do housework in a small private family. Call at her sister's employer's, 61 East 78th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl in a small private family; best city reference; no cards. 159 East 53d St., second floor, front.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman in private family; city reference; city or country. 239 West 37th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for light housework and to take care of children; references. 167 East 35th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a respectable girl as kitchenmaid; willing to take a position as cook; two years' city reference. 161 East 39th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined English Protestant to one lady; travel or otherwise; excellent hairdresser, seamstress, packer, traveler, sailor; highest of references. F. S., 36 Washington Square West.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swiss French Protestant; speaks English; understands her duties; no objection to crossing the ocean; has best references. M. G., the French House, 341 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—German, (Hanoverian;) first-class; in good American family; thoroughly competent; best city references. Address, three days, M. L., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined North German; experienced; competent in her duties and fine sewer; first-class city reference. Martha, Box 366 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German as maid and seamstress. Call, Monday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at 165 West 58th St.

MAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By an experienced seamstress, (American Protestant,) as maid for one child, or will assist with children or wait on lady; thoroughly understands cutting, fitting, and making children's clothes; operates every sewing machine; very fine hand sewer; city reference. J. W. C., 177 Van Voorhis St., Brooklyn.

MAID.—By a Swiss girl, speaking German, French, Italian, and English, and understanding dressmaking, as maid and seamstress or as nurse to one child; no objection to light chamberwork or to traveling; best of city references. Mailen, 209 West 29th St.

MAID or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By educated German; speaking English; age 30; take full charge of children; give German lessons; good seamstress; best reference; country preferred. 206 East 34th St., second floor; no cards.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced Swiss Protestant; speaks French, German, and English; understands duties of maid; good sailor; first-class reference from present employer. M. B., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By a competent maid and seamstress; wait on lady or growing children, or assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 331 Madison Av., near 43d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; or maid to grown children; accustomed to traveling; best reference. Address, for two days, A. Crook, 151 East 31st St.; no postal cards.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced Protestant; thoroughly understands the duties of maid; good dressmaker and hairdresser; packing, best references. 264 West 38th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent in duties of a maid, all kinds of sewing, packing; would assist in light duties; best city references. 127 East 85d St.

MAID.—By a Protestant woman as maid and seamstress; would assist with chamberwork or care of grown children; best city reference. 217 West 32d St. A. M.

MAID.—By a French Protestant girl to a lady or growing children; good seamstress; understands her duties; city reference. L. L., care of Mrs. Robson, 317 West 54th St.

MAID.—By a French dressmaker; can cut and fit perfectly; as maid to go to Europe; speaks English and German. Victoriene, Box 262 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a reliable young woman as maid and seamstress, or to growing children; best city reference. 37 West 40th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By a well-recommended Scotch maid; will give her services in crossing for passage paid. S. J., care of Miss Murray, 904 6th Av.

MAID.—By highly recommended French Protestant as maid to growing children. L. B., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid and chambermaid; five years' best city reference. J., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Canadian woman as first-class laundress in American family; would like to stay in city, where wash is sent in; wages, $20; best personal reference. 406 West 54th St., care of Miss O'Connor.

LAUNDRESS — WAITRESS.—Lady giving up housekeeping wishes to place competent girls; ten years' experience. Can be seen between 10 and 12, Monday and Tuesday morning, at 30 West 49th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; assist with chamberwork; in American family; city or country; best city reference. 306 East 32d St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable, competent woman; six years' personal city references; no objection to country for Summer. S. M., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress; best reference; no objection to little chamberwork. 224 East 81st St.; one flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as laundress; first-class shirt ironer; to go out by day; best reference; can do both coarse and fine. 338 East 36th St., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; understands her work thoroughly; good shirt ironer; also ladies' fineries; best city reference. 822 6th Av., hair store.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; would do some chamberwork last of week; best personal city reference. 200 East 46th St.; ring Connelly's bell twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; wages from $22 to $25. At present employer's, Monday and Tuesday, 13 East 54th St., from 10 A. M. to 12.

LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant for 27th of April; excellent personal reference. Hughes, 884 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; wages from $22 to $25; best city reference. E. M., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman; first-class city references; present employer can be seen when suited. K. K., 4 West 96th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; four years' best city reference. 17 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress; city or country; personal reference. 402 West 44th St.

Nurses.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—By a refined North German to care for grown children; prefers traveling to Europe; highest references. 32 Park Av.

CHILD'S NURSE.—A lady wishes to place a Scotch Protestant child's nurse, very capable, and can be highly recommended; call Monday. 422 Madison Av., between 10 and 11:30.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly experienced; first-class references; city or country. M. W., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

INFANT'S NURSE.—English; experienced; disengaged on the 1st; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; references excellent. English, 422 Columbus Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By woman as infant's nurse; best city reference; city or country. 743 3d Av.

NURSE.—Refined, first-class North German, from Hanover; take full charge of one or two children, from 3 years on; teaches German; best references; wages, $20 to $25. S, Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By very competent, experienced infant's nurse or young child's nurse; Frenchwoman; takes entire charge from birth; neat, careful, and reliable; many years of the highest city references. Infant's Nurse, 162 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced French nurse; age, 23; can take entire charge of a baby; good hand sewer; wages, $25; first-class reference; last employer can be seen. Angele, 240 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent woman as nurse to baby or grown children in American family; highest city references. 115 West 54th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced young woman; competent to take entire charge of infant from birth or small children; would travel; personal reference. E. B., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

NURSE, &c.—By a young German girl as nurse and seamstress to grown children; best references, Christian family preferred. Renner's bell, 333 East 30th St.

NURSE, &c.—By a North of Ireland girl; well educated; as nurse, chambermaid, or waitress; good reference. 409 West 35th St.; ring McLoughlin's bell.

NURSE TO CHILDREN.—A lady wishes to place a North German as nurse to young children; three years' reference furnished. Advertiser, Box 223 Summit, L. I.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to place a very capable Scotch Protestant nurse for growing children; highly recommended. Call, Tuesday, 422 Madison Av., all day.

NURSE.—By young girl as maid or nurse to growing children; good sewer; city or country; good city reference. D. L., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young girl to take care of children and make herself generally useful. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 209 East 33d St., ring first bell.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent woman as nurse to baby or grown children in American family; highest city reference. 115 West 54th St.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands her business; good city references. 126 East 32d St.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; understands entire care from birth; best reference; seen two days. 67 West 49th St.

NURSE.—By superior experienced North German; speaks good French; best city references. P. F., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged widow as nurse; city references. Elliott, 1,611 East End Av.

NURSE.—By a nurse; best city reference. Farrell, 237 East 102d St.

TRAINED NURSE.—By a trained nurse for gentleman, lady, or children, or as housekeeper; gives massage, &c. 309 West 50th St.

Parlormaids.

A LADY GIVING UP HER HOUSE DESIRES to find a situation for a good parlormaid and waitress, or waitress alone. 5 East 43d St.

PARLORMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as parlormaid or waitress, with five years' best city reference; willing and obliging; city or country. 291 Amsterdam Av., Smith's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls to go to the country with private family; one excellent seamstress, can cut and fit dresses; other, first-class chambermaid and waitress; both willing and obliging; best city references. 229 East 88th St.; ring Wilson's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; as seamstress; best reference. A., 3 East 72d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By seamstress, with chamberwork; call from 10 to 12 and from 3 to 5. 58 West 52d St.; no cards.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; one as first-class waitress, and the other as first-class chambermaid; call Monday and Tuesday, 10 to 12; best of references from present employers. 141 West 72d St.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to procure situation for her waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Apply, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at 316 West 87th St.

WAITRESS.—By experienced waitress; thoroughly understands her duties as waitress; wages from $20 to $25; best city references. J. M., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress, parlormaid, or chambermaid, alone, in a private family; good city reference. 222 West 37th St.; ring top bell twice.

WAITRESS.—By a German Protestant as first-class waitress in private family; can fill butler's place; good city reference. 337 East 46th St., Ludolff.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as waitress or parlormaid; seven years' city references; last employer can be seen. Joly's bell, 152 East 39th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady breaking up housekeeping wishes to find place for competent first-class waitress; ten years' reference; can be seen from 10 to 12. 17 West 51st St.

WAITRESS.—Competent; take butler's place; city or country; best city references. A., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—First-class; city or country; best city references. K. D., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Lady leaving town wishes to place waitress; can be seen at 50 West 56th St., Monday and Tuesday mornings, from 10 to 12.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant girl; private family; best reference. 424 West 45th St.; ring fourth bell.

WAITRESS.—Lady leaving town wishes a place for a first-class waitress. Call, 10 to 12 o'clock, at 50 West 56th St.

WAITRESS.—As competent waitress, or would assist with chamberwork in private family; best city reference. 428 West 32d St.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress in private family; eight years' city references; no cards. 148 East 49th St.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant woman as waitress in private family; best reference from last employer. 230 East 30th St.; no cards.

Washing.

WASHING.—A first-class laundress will do family washing home or go out; best reference. Mrs. Rose, 227 East 35th St.

Miscellaneous.

CHAPERON, GOVERNESS, or COMPANION.—By Parisian, German, English; experienced European traveler; highest references. Teacher, 326 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEMAID, &c.—WAITRESS.—By two sisters, together or separate; one as first-class housemaid and seamstress in private family; best city references; the other as most thoroughly competent waitress; takes butler's place in private family; understands wines, salads, arranging flowers; excellent carver; best personal city references; city or country. Call, Monday, at 2 East 56th St., private stable.

MILLINER.—To go out by the day; private families only. 292 East 76th St.

OFFICE WORKER.—Good penman; not afraid of work or long hours. D. B., 152 6th Av.

MASSAGE.—By Swedish masseuse; at home or out; highest testimonials. 484 West 58th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; also position for beginner. Experience or Beginner, 152 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class butler; French; wife as laundress; capable of doing up laces and the finest garments; man understands his duties thoroughly; best personal references; country preferred. C. J., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, VALET and BUTLER.—Age, 36; thoroughly trained servant; speaks English, French and German fluently; strictly sober; good traveler; highest testimonials from city and abroad. F. R. J., Box 807 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent young man; leaves on account of family breaking up; town or country; can be seen at present employer's, who will highly recommend. 22 East 32d St.

BUTLER, VALET, or TRAVELING SERVANT.—By young man; Swiss; speaks French, German, and English fluently; very best of references from first-class families; present employer can be seen. 16 West 46th St.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly experienced; strictly sober, industrious; tall; two years' references from last employer; just disengaged; family going abroad. A., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a strong man; age, 24; speaks French and pretty good English; honest, willing and obliging; takes good care of silver; good city reference. G. P., 594 Park Av., care of bakery.

WAITRESS—COOK.—Lady wishes to place two servants, one as waitress and chambermaid, and one as cook and to assist with washing; good references. 143 East 36th St., present employer's.

BUTLER, VALET, or TRAVELING SERVANT.—By young man; Swiss; speaking French, German, and English fluently; very best of references from first-class families; present employer can be seen. 16 West 46th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class Vienna waiter and butler, with best city references, in a private house as butler and to do housework; does not speak English; wages, $20. Max Bondy, 1,889 2d Av.

BUTLER—SECOND MAN.—A lady going to Europe would like to place her French butler and second man who will be at liberty on May 1. 189 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—Wanted a thorough first-class butler; English; must be well recommended from last place; address, stating age, &c., Box 1,587 N. Y. Post Office.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—English; 29; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; first-class references. C. D., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; experienced; strictly sober, industrious; tall; reference from present employer; family going abroad. David, 40 East 70th St.

BUTLER.—By competent Englishman; just disengaged; family going away; best city references; lady can be seen. J. P. Fox, Box 378 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced young man; excellent city references; valets neatly; highly recommended by present employer; lady can be seen. J. C., 205 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—Family leaving town for Summer; gentleman wishes situation for his butler; invaluable man. Call, before 3 o'clock, at 2 East 15th St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss; thoroughly competent; honest, obliging; three years in same place; city or country; first-class city references. Jean, 220 East 40th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a man and wife; English; require country situation; man good valet; willing to be useful; wife first-class cook; excellent city reference. H., 106 West 42d St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By thoroughly experienced English couple; two years' best references from last employer; fully capable of taking charge. J., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; one or two footmen; age, 42; tall; good appearance; excellent valet; disengaged May 1; year's personal reference. Dosew, 743 6th Av.

BUTLER.—In a private family; city or country; American; best references from present employer. 29 East 39th St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced valet; will go anywhere; excellent references. Sr., 850 319 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—English; age 28; good reference; town or country. H. W., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; where parlormaid is kept; height, 5 feet 11 inches; good personal city reference. T. Fardon, care Murphy, 458 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By a young man in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; good city references. J. M., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A gentleman leaving town wishes to secure a situation for his colored butler. William, 57 West 51st St.

BUTLER.—Colored; first-class; thoroughly understands his business; in private family; best personal references. 14 West 135th St.

BUTLER.—Experienced; single; personal city references as to ability, honesty, and sobriety. Beta, care Kelly, 209 West 35th St.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS.—By competent French couple; city or country; first-class city references. 411 4th Av.

BUTLER.—Disengaged for short time; take place by week or month; sleep home. Bell 20, 209 East 58th St.

BUTLER.—By a steady, competent man; age, 33; good references; present employer can be seen. J. J., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman in a private family; city or country; first-class city references; total abstainer. G. S., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—Frenchman; speaks little English; first-class references. Celestin, Box 399 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A gentleman leaving town wishes to secure a situation for his colored butler. William, 57 West 51st St.

BUTLER.—By a trustworthy, competent, and sober Swede; first-class city reference. Robert, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; willing, obliging; single; good valet; highest personal recommendations. Thomas O'Connor, 877 6th Av.

BUTLER or VALET, or BOTH.—By experienced young man; Swede; highly recommended. Johnson, 428 4th Av.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By thoroughly competent young man; first-class references. Grey, Box 334 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; of good personal references; height, 5 feet 9 inches; English; age, 27. G. L., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Family going abroad wishes to recommend their butler 15 East 36th St.

BUTLER.—City references. A. B. S., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Family going to Europe wishes to recommend their butler. 15 East 36th St.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKERS.—By three adults, Protestants, the care of a private house for the Summer; highest references, written and personal, from former employers. Box V. G., 353 West 44th St.

CARETAKER.—By an Englishman and wife the care of a gentleman's house for Summer or longer; references as private servants for a number of years. R. Brocksoph, 251 West 30th St.

CARETAKER.—By man and wife to take care of house for Summer; reference. King, 127 West 33d St.

CARETAKER.—By man and wife; would take charge of gentleman's house during the Summer; best city reference. Butler, 3 East 40th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By married couple, one child; to take care of private house for Summer; best references. Mrs. Deitschman, 210 East 38th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—Butler, married, family going away for Summer, would take charge of private house; best of reference. N. Day, 204 East 37th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a young married couple to take care of private house; no children; good references. 219 East 28th St. Hindley.

Chefs.

CHEF—KITCHEN or HOUSE MAID.—By a French couple in private family or in hotel; man as chef; wife either kitchen or house maid; good reference; cannot speak English. H. P., 142 West 4th St.

CHEF.—Highly recommended; in private family; could take engagement for a short time, or cook for dinner parties. J. S., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN, &c.—By a young man and wife; Irish; age, man 26, wife 22; man understands care horses, harness, carriages, garden, lawns, cows; last employer can be seen; with references; wife can do any work in gentleman's house; first-class references. 2,432 8th Av., Riggs's bell.

COACHMAN.—By single man, (30;) thoroughly understands proper care fine horses, carriages, and harness; last two employers can be seen; best city reference. Thomas, 131 East 40th St., stable.

COACHMAN.—Stylish; single; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; strictly temperate; willing, obliging; careful city driver; thoroughly honest and reliable; first-class reference. Coachman, 106 East 33d St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man, single; understands his business thoroughly; can furnish best city references. J. M. Seamen's stable, 76th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN.—By competent man; thoroughly understands his work; married; age 34 years; ten years' city references. Frank, care of Dr. Cattnach, 36 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses wishes to recommend his coachman, who is thoroughly competent city driver; Protestant; single; personal references. E., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; horses, carriages, harness, &c.; seven years' best city reference; last employer. J. C., 628 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—By reliable and experienced man; just disengaged; careful driver; first-class city references; four years in last place; last employer can be seen. T. J. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By German; understands thoroughly the care of horses, harness, and carriages; best city reference. Henry K., 69 East 89th St.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; no family; best city and country reference; would like permanent place in country; sober and reliable. T. K., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of fine horses, harness, carriages; A1 personal references; moderate wages. T. D., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By man and wife; man understand care fine horses, harness, carriages; wife first-class cook; age, 30; references. J. M., 2,401 8th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—First-class; German; married; understands the business in all its branches perfectly; experienced New-York and Brooklyn driver; absolutely sober, honest, and trustworthy; first-class references; city or country. Baum, 248 West 62d St.

COACHMAN.—Stylish; single; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; strictly temperate, willing, obliging; careful city driver; thoroughly honest and reliable; first-class reference. Coachman, 106 East 33d St.

COACHMAN.—Lady wishes situation for her coachman, whom she can recommend very highly; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; disengaged on account of death in family; present employer can be seen. 52 East 72d St. F. W.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a single Protestant; thoroughly understands his duties; temperate; good city and country driver; city or country; references for capability, sobriety, and trustworthiness, written and personal. G., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman and generally useful man; single; middle aged; thoroughly understands his business; four years' good reference; country preferred; perfectly honest and sober; good careful driver. R., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; age, 30; thoroughly experienced; superior rider; skilful tandem, four driver; smart appearance; highest recommendations; temperate, civil, faithful, obliging; moderate expectations. Edward, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a single Protestant; understands fine carriages, horses, and harness; good rider and driver; strictly total abstainer; last employer can be seen. Coachman, 348 East 77th St., fourth bell.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman contemplating extended European tour highly recommends thoroughly experienced, temper

NEW ARM FOR GUARDSMEN

NINE AMERICAN RIFLES OFFERED TO THE STATE BOARD.

Severe Tests of the Savage Magazine Gun for Safety, Accuracy, Endurance, &c.—Satisfactory Results Recorded by the Inventor and the Board's Expert Sharpshooter—Trials with Other Weapons to be Made Soon at Creedmoor.

The New-York State Board of Examiners to Select Improved Arms for the National Guard held its first meeting for the actual testing of arms yesterday in the armory of the Thirteenth Regiment, at Sumner and Putnam Avenues, Brooklyn.

The board, which was appointed by Gov. Morton in accordance with an act passed by the Legislature in May, 1895, consists of Albert D. Shaw, Chairman; Eliphalet Bliss, and Robert H. Thurston. Henry E. Abell, who, as an Assemblyman from Kings County, introduced the bill in the Legislature last year, is Secretary of the board.

Col. Shaw is a veteran of the war and a sharpshooter. He was for a time United States Consul at Manchester, England. Mr. Bliss is a manufacturer, in Brooklyn, of machinery, and of the Lay torpedo. Mr. Thurston is professor of mechanical engineering in Cornell University. Mr. Abell was on the staff of Gov. Cornell when the National Guard was reorganized.

The board was assisted yesterday by Private W. T. Crane, a prize marksman of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment, as expert, and Second Lieut. Thomas Austin, Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice, who was in charge of the score.

The board has had before it nine rifles. One, the McLaren, made in Chicago, was not accepted for testing at a preliminary examination at the board's headquarters, 17 Adams Street, Brooklyn, as the model presented did not meet certain preliminary requirements. The Lee, Putnam, and Farwell arms were also subject to certain changes for eligibility, and the makers promised to submit them again later. The rifles already accepted for the test are the Winchester, the Savage, the Briggs-Kneeland, the Blake, and the Benton. Only the inventions of Americans are eligible.

So far as the armory provided facilities, the board yesterday tested the rifle of the Savage Repeating Arms Company. This company is erecting a factory at Utica, N. Y. Heretofore its sporting pieces have been manufactured under contract by the Mahling Fire Arms Company of New-Haven, Conn., while the military piece tested yesterday was made at the works of Pratt & Whitney, in Hartford, Conn. It is a lever-action, hammerless repeating rifle, taking five shells in the magazine and one in the breech, the magazine being subject to reserve, without a cut-off, so as to use it as a single-loader. It has an indicator, showing the number of cartridges remaining at any time, and also whether the gun is "ready to fire" or "safe." It is the only hammerless repeating rifle made. The reserve magazine without the cut-off, being worked automatically, is said to be one of its best features, single-fire being customarily used, thus giving the greatest speed with the least heat, the magazine being brought in requisition only in case of emergency or sudden attack. The gun can be operated from the shoulder position without being lowered, and the lever is pivoted back of the breech, thus not weakening the piece by being inserted at a point which must bear the greatest strain in firing. The gun is loaded, one shell at a time, from above, the magazine being central in the frame under the breech bolt.

Arthur W. Savage, the inventor, claims to hold the record for single-loaders, starting with an unloaded gun and firing ten shots at a target the size of a man 100 feet off in twenty-three seconds. This was done before the United States Government Board at Springfield. Using his gun as a repeater, he has fired the six shots in three and a half seconds. In quick firing he has made seventy shots in two minutes, and he has fired 750 shots continuously.

The piece submitted yesterday was provided with the barrel of the Government Krag-Jorgensen rifle, cut off two inches to meet the State requirement of 28 inches. The other general characteristics called for were met, to wit: Calibre, 0.30 inch; rifling, six grooves, one turn in 9 inches; bullet, metal jacketed, 220 grains weight; cartridge, brass, maximum capacity 50 grains, smokeless powder; charge, maximum, 38 grains; maximum weight, 19 pounds; minimum weight, 8½ pounds.

The gun tested weighed nine pounds ten ounces, but this weight will be reduced in the regular piece to about nine pounds, principally by grooving the wood. United States Government cartridges were used in the test. With such cartridges, the inventor claims a good record for accuracy at 2,000 yards, in point-blank range of 500 yards he allows for a trajectory of four feet.

Besides the members of the board and the assistants, there were present yesterday a party of newspaper men, and Bethel Burton, who has submitted a gun for the competition, and E. H. Risley and M. E. Robinson, both connected with the Savage Repeating Arms Company.

The Savage rifle was the first submitted, and hence the one tested. So far as the tests went yesterday, they appeared highly to please the board, but tests of rapidity with accuracy and long range were impossible in the armory, and will be made later at Creedmoor. The tests were prescribed by Adjt. Gen. McAlpin.

The first test yesterday was for safety and general accuracy. A Creedmoor target was used. It was placed at 100 yards, but was reduced in size to make it seem to the sight to correspond to a 200-yard target. Thirty shots were fired in this test, fifteen by the exhibitor and fifteen by the board's expert, the rifle being used deliberately and as a single-loader. Mr. Savage, using a rest, scored 56. Private Crane, firing offhand, scored 50. The latter's work was a test of manipulation by one not familiar with the arm.

The magazine test followed, and was practically a repetition of the preceding test, except that the magazine was used. The scores at this time, under similar methods of firing, were 52 and 57. Although recorded, the scores did not properly play any part in the test.

The next test was the dismounting and assembling of the arm by the inventor, with explanations. Then followed miscellaneous tests of manipulation by the inventor and the board's expert, followed by a general examination by the board.

The test for endurance, which came next, was the severest trial. It was required that the gun be fired 400 times without cleaning, examinations being made at the end of each 50 rounds and 10 minutes being allowed for cooling. The shooting took place in a vault in the basement of the armory, and the shots were fired into a stout box filled with sand. A stand and lanyard were provided, but the inventor held the rifle in his hand throughout this test. The series of shots, consisting of 50 each, was made in the following times:

First 50, 3 minutes; second, 3 minutes; third, 3 minutes; fourth, 3 minutes; fifth, 3½ minutes; sixth, 4 minutes; seventh, 4 minutes; eighth, 2¾ minutes.

Five minutes was the time allowed for each 50 shots. The gun suffered nothing from the strain of this test.

The use of defective ammunition was the test next prescribed. Three cartridges with primers filed down from 25-1,000 of an inch thickness to 8-1,000, were alternated with two perfect cartridges. The imperfect cartridges were loaded with 35 grains of powder instead of the 36 grains, the standard charge. The thinner primers were cut through and the gas escaped into the breech, but no harm was done the gun.

Excessive charges followed, three cartridges being filled with forty grains of powder. Two of the primers in this test were bulged, and the third was blown out entirely, but without injury to the gun.

The stand and lanyard were used for the tests with the defective ammunition and excessive charges, and a piece of paper substituted for the face of a man handling the weapon showed no marks.

The final test was equally satisfactory. The gun was placed in a box, into which fine sand was blown by a bellows, first with the magazine empty, the breech being closed; then with the magazine full and the breech closed; then with the magazine empty and the breech open, and then with the magazine full and the breech open. After each sand bath six shots were fired, the exhibitor being allowed to remove only such sand as he could blow out or could wipe off with his bare hand. This ordeal did not interfere with the satisfactory manipulation of the weapon, and Prof. Thurston showed his appreciation of its performance with an enthusiastic "Good!" as he handed the rifle to the exhibitor after a careful inspection.

The Briggs-Kneeland rifle will be tested to-day, the Blake and the Burton to-morrow, and also the Lee, if it is ready, and the Winchester on Thursday.

Tests for accuracy at 300 yards could not be made at the armory. They will be made also at Creedmoor, with tests with other guns, probably next week.

In all, 494 shots were fired from the Savage rifle yesterday, and previously it had been fired 600 times. This constitutes more than the life of the average piece. The rifle contracted for by the State must cost not more than $20, and 15,000 will be required. For work and services of the commission $6,000 was appropriated by the Legislature.

It is said that other States are awaiting the result of this commission's work before selecting a rifle for their own use.

GROCERS DISCUSS LIQUOR LAW.

Decide to Recommend that Guarantee Company Bonds Be Offered.

At the meeting of the New-York Retail Grocers' Union last night the counsel of the association explained the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to the effect of the Raines law on grocers who sell liquors.

The question of giving the necessary bonds by grocers taking out liquor-tax certificates was also discussed. A committee which had been appointed to ascertain the lowest rates obtainable from the guarantee companies for the one-thousand-dollar bond required in each case reported that the Fidelity and Casualty Company of this city had offered the lowest rates. The rate for a single bond was $5, but from 75 to 100 bonds would be furnished at $4 each, from 100 to 150 for $3.50 each, and if the number reached 250, $3 each would be charged. The question then arose whether grocers would be compelled to apply to a guarantee company for a bond or whether they could give bonds signed by two reputable and competent citizens.

August Newman said he would have no difficulty in furnishing bonds to any reasonable amount, given by private individuals, and did not think that he should be compelled to apply to "Boss" Platt's company to furnish the required surety.

President Rohrs said the law permitted bonds to be given by private individuals, but under the pretense that he would not be able for lack of time to examine the individual bondsmen, the State Commissioner had made a rule that he would give the preference to bonds furnished by a guarantee company. He thought it would avoid a great deal of trouble and save expense for members of the union to have a guarantee company furnish bonds for them.

One of the members wanted to know whether the bonds furnished by the Fidelity and Casualty Company would be accepted by the Deputy Commissioner in this city. He had been informed that a bond of the American Surety Company had been rejected by Mr. Hilliard, and only those furnished by the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, which was known as the "Platt-Raines" company, were accepted.

A representative of the Fidelity and Casualty said that the bonds of that company were accepted by the courts in civil suits and by the public departments and many private corporations, and he saw no reason why the Commissioner of Excise should reject them, unless he wanted to favor some other company.

It was finally resolved that the members of the Retail Grocers' Union should be recommended to secure their bonds through the Fidelity and Casualty Company.

MEETING OF PATRIOTIC WOMEN.

Daughters of the Revolution Celebrate the Battle of Lexington.

The one hundred and twenty-first anniversary of the Battle of Lexington was fittingly celebrated last evening at Delmonico's by the Daughters of the Revolution.

The rooms were handsomely decorated with American flags and the society's colors. Flintlock muskets and lanterns of Revolutionary days, secured by the courtesy of Chancellor Livingston, were hung about the walls, and recalled the warlike days of another century.

Much of the success of the evening was due to the artistic ability and untiring efforts of the Reception Committee, which consisted of Mrs. Charles Roe, Honorary Chairman; Mrs. H. Courtney Manning, Acting Chairman, in place of Mrs. Heywood Brown, who is in Europe; Mrs. W. F. Cotford, Vice Chairman; Mrs. L. Holbrook, and Miss Fanny Casey. Patriotic music was furnished by the band of Squadron A.

An address of welcome was delivered by the Presidente-General, Mrs. Charles B. Yardley. The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell gave a spirited and appropriate address upon the battle of Lexington.

Among the guests were the officers of the various patriotic societies, Major Thomas E. Sloan and staff of the Old Guard; Gen. and Mrs. Varnum, the Rev. Dr. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, Dr. and Mrs. Helmuth, Commodore William Sicard, United States Navy; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Seward, the Rev. Albert Hamilton, the Rev. Dr. Atterbury, Mr and Mrs. George B. Wallis, Miss Martha F. Douglass, A. Noel Blakeman, Ira Bliss Stewart, and Mr. and Mrs. Rogers.

The guests were cordially received by the officers of the society, who are: President-General—Mrs. Charles B. Yardley; Vice President General—Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow; Secretary General—Mrs. L. Holbrook; Treasurer General—Miss Viola Waring; Registrar General—Mrs. Joseph J. Casey; Historian—Mrs. Maria Ellwell; Librarian—Mrs. H. Courtney Manning.

NINGER HAD NO WITNESSES.

The Alleged Counterfeiter's Case Will Go to the Federal Grand Jury.

The examination of Emanuel Ninger, alias Joseph Gilbert, who is charged with being engaged for twenty years in counterfeiting United States notes of large denominations with pen and pencil, was begun before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday.

Paul Gifber of 156 Elm Street, bartender in a Cortlandt Street saloon, testified that Ninger bought from him on March 28 a glass of Rhine wine and asked him to change a fifty-dollar bill. Gifber changed the bill, but he soon discovered that it was a counterfeit, and asked a policeman to arrest Ninger, having traced him to the Cortlandt Street Ferry.

Policemen testified to the arrest, and said that when he was searched he had $24.25 in good and bad money.

John Veyman, a grocer at 162 Third Avenue, testified that Ninger offered him a spurious twenty-dollar bill for a bottle of whisky.

Secret Service Agent Bagg testified that the bills in evidence were spurious.

John B. Mayo, counsel for Ninger, said he had no witnesses to call or evidence to offer. He moved that Ninger be discharged on the ground that the prosecution had not made out a case.

The motion was denied and the prisoner was held to await the action of the Grand Jury, the fixing of bail being deferred.

A Decree for Mrs. Edith Allen.

Mrs. Edith Allen secured a decree yesterday from Justice Truax, in Special Term, Part III. of the Supreme Court, against her former husband, Vanderbilt Allen, directing that her alimony of $1,000 a year shall be paid out of the income of trust funds, amounting to $35,000, left for her husband by his mother, Mrs. Ethelina Vanderbilt Allen. The decree also provides that $1,583.33 of arrears of alimony shall be paid out of the income of the trust fund. Mrs. Allen obtained a divorce in April, 1887, and in 1892 Mr. Allen was married again in Pennsylvania without permission of the New-York Court. He has not paid any alimony since October, 1892.

Lecture on English Cathedrals.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street, will lecture on "Some English Cathedrals" in the parish house to-morrow evening for the benefit of the altar chapter of that church. The entrance to that house is 333 West Fifty-sixth Street, and tickets may be obtained at the door. The Rev. Dr. Lubeck is thoroughly familiar with the noted cathedrals in England, and his descriptive talk, supplemented as it will be by numerous stereoscopic views, will undoubtedly be both instructive and entertaining.

Doctors Dine in Brooklyn.

The fourth annual dinner of the Alumni Association of St. Mary's Hospital was eaten at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, last night. Among those present were Dr. O. A. Gordon, Dr. Frank J. Freel, Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell, Dr. F. A. Brennan, Dr. W. G. Reynolds, Dr. J. P. Glynn, Dr. John J. McCoy, and Dr. T. F. Mylod.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Cards have been sent out for the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Swasey Miller, daughter of Mrs. Henry James Miller of 300 West Seventy-sixth Street, to Dr. Curtis Broxton Carter, on April 29 at 8 o'clock P. M. A reception will follow the wedding. Dr. Carter is a native of North Carolina, and is inimitable in his stories in negro dialect. Miss Miller is of New-England ancestry. She is a very pretty blonde. Her father died several years ago, leaving her a fortune. At the wedding Miss Miller will wear her mother's wedding gown, which is of heavy cream white satin.

—Mrs. Anna Dillon Oliver will sail on the steamship La Bretagne on May 2 for a long absence abroad. She will be joined at Carlstad by her father and mother, ex-Judge and Mrs. John Forrest Dillon. Mrs. Oliver is devoted to music, and she has many musical protégés, whose talent, from lack of opportunity, would never have been developed but for her kindness.

—The Rev. Braddin Hamilton of this city, whose engagement to Miss Augusta R. Stevenson, daughter of Howard A. Stevenson of Philadelphia, has been announced, received notice a short time ago that he had fallen heir to the entire Schiller estate in the City of Berlin. He is a Canadian by birth and was graduated from four universities. He is President of the Knickerbocker Riding Club, and is an athlete. While very fond of outdoor sports, Mr. Hamilton spends little time in amusements, being an earnest worker in his calling.

—The last meeting this season of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club will be held to-morrow. The past season has been the most successful one the club has had. The managers and officers worked hard to have attractive programmes at each meeting, with the consequence that there was always a large attendance. The following officers will probably be re-elected: President—J. Hooker Hamersley; Vice President—Matthew A. Wilks; Secretary—R. Horace Gallatin; Treasurer—Walter Rutherford; Bowling Committee—Mrs. Frank B. Keech and Russell H. Landale.

—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Day have returned from Europe, and early in May they will open their new house in Westchester County.

—Among the weddings announced to take place this week are those of Miss Oyuba Barney, daughter of Mrs. Arthur L. Barney of Irvington, N. Y., to Reginald Jaffray, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, to-day; Miss Maud Davies, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard R. Davies, to Alexander Keelman, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, this evening, and Miss Edna Earle Johnson, daughter of Edward Hibberd Johnson of Madison Avenue, to George Quintard Palmer, in St. Agnes's Chapel, to-morrow evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Arms of 2 West Eighty-first Street celebrated their silver wedding yesterday afternoon and evening, and made the occasion one of much social pleasure to their many friends. They were the recipients of many beautiful gifts, wrought in the metal suited to the occasion. Members of the firm of Tiffany & Co. sent personal tokens in silver, while Mr. Arms's business associates at Tiffany's sent a substantial sterling silver water pitcher, one of the handsomest patterns made by the firm.

—The Knickerbocker Riding Club will hold an out-of-door ride on Saturday. The members will meet about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and will then start out in couples for a ride through the Park. They will meet two hours later at Claremont, where tea will be served. Among those who will take part in the ride will be Miss Henrietta Schroeder, Miss Emily Coddington, Miss Elsie Coster, Miss Florence Clark, Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, Miss Lillian Kerr, Miss Helen Jackson, Miss Louise Dudley, Miss Charlotte G. Gruner, Miss Adelaide Jackson, Miss Louise Jackson, Miss Mabel Watson, Miss Emily Petit, Mrs. Horace Dickinson, Miss Annie G. Pollock, Louis J. Pooler, Edward J. Thomas, Benjamin Leigh, William Innes, Mr. Flagg, Horace Barnard, Jr., Alexander J. Bruen, Norman Johnson, John H. Henshaw, and M. A. Wilks.

RECEIVER FOR SCHLOSS & SONS.

The Braid Manufacturers Want to Organize a Corporation.

Eugene Van Shaick was appointed receiver yesterday for Schloss & Sons, manufacturers of braids, dress trimmings, &c., at 15 and 17 Mercer Street and at 116 Troutman Street, Brooklyn, who did business under the style of the Castle Braid Company. The appointment was made by Justice Smyth of the Supreme Court on the application of Edward Jacobs, attorney for William J. Schloss, the senior partner, who brought suit against the other partners, Henry W. Meyer and W. and Joseph W. Schloss, for a dissolution of the firm and liquidation of the business.

All the partners requested that Mr. Van Schaick be appointed receiver, and his bond was fixed at $100,000. It was stated that the partnership could be terminated at will, but that no provision was made for closing the business. As the partners could not agree on a plan for closing the business, recourse had to the court. The matter was precipitated, it is said, by the unexpected refusal of some of the banks which hold the company's paper to renew or extend the same.

It was asserted that the assets will be sufficient to meet all the liabilities in full, but cannot be realized upon immediately. The assets are variously valued at $400,000, while the liabilities are placed at $100,000. It was also stated that the firm is now doing a good business, receiving large orders, and if it were in a position to fill the orders on hand it would be able to gradually pay off all creditors. The assets could not be realized upon at once, except at a great loss.

Mr. Van Schaick said that William J. Schloss has been anxious for some time to retire from business in favor of his three sons. It had been proposed to incorporate the interests of the younger members of the firm in a stock company, but the unexpected refusal of some of the banks where Schloss & Sons' paper had been discounted to renew or extend it forced them to abandon temporarily the scheme of incorporation. Mr. Van Schaick expects that the receivership will be speedily terminated by the discharge of all obligations, when the younger members will carry out their plan of incorporating under the name of the Castle Braid Company.

RESULT OF BOND OPERATIONS.

All Who Made the Deposit Have Taken Their Allotments.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the Senate to-day information asked for concerning the recent sale of bonds.

In addition to giving the printed list of bidders and the amount of the bids, the Secretary said that all who made the first deposit have since either paid the remaining installments as they fell due, or have anticipated them by the payment of the full amount at the first payment. The aggregate amount of money thus paid in, up to and including April 15, was $96,978,050 of the face value of the bonds, with a grand total of premium, accrued interest, and principal aggregating $107,777,826.86.

The bonds issued and delivered up to and including April 15, with their denominations, were as follows: Coupon—5os, 1,344; 10os, 2,503; 50os, 1,884; 1,000s, 56,361; registered—50s, 190; 100, 721; 500s, 480; 1,000s, 8,151; 5,000s, 304; 10,000s, 3,111.

This City's Garbage Offensive.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., April 20.—Garbage is being unloaded by the New-York Street Cleaning Department on land owned by ex-Gov. Flower, in Dutch Kills and Newtown Creek. It is said that 2,000 tons is being dumped daily, and that the stench arising from it is dangerous. The Queens County Grand Jury, which is now in session, it is said, will be called upon by the residents in the neighborhood to look into the matter. Mayor Gleason is opposed to allowing the garbage to be dumped, and has attempted to prevent it, but has thus far been unsuccessful.

ASSEMBLY TAKEN TO TASK

PRESBYTERY ASKED TO QUESTION GENERAL BODY'S POWER.

Believes the Lower Body Should Look After the Licensure of Candidates for the Ministry—The Rev. Dr. Sutton Talks of Rebellion—The Union Seminary Brought in and Defended by the Rev. Dr. Hastings—To Have Another Meeting.

The Presbytery of New-York had an exciting meeting yesterday in the session room of the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. The Rev. Dr. James Chambers was the Moderator. The chief interest in the meeting was aroused when the Rev. John C. Bliss offered the following committee report:

Your committee reports that, having examined the minutes of the General Assembly, it finds the only subject requiring the special attention of this Presbytery to be that presented in the answer of the assembly to the overture from this Presbytery for instruction relative to its duty toward students applying to be taken under its care, who are pursuing, or purpose to pursue, their studies in theological seminaries regarding whose teaching the General Assembly disavows responsibility.

In its answer, the General Assembly gives this Presbytery certain instructions, for which all due consideration should be shown by us, as loyal presbyters.

But the assembly further proceeds to "enjoin" this Presbytery as to its action with reference to the licensure of these students. In thus attempting to authoritatively control the Presbytery in this matter, it seems to us that the General Assembly exceeds its constitutional powers and infringes upon the inherent rights of the Presbytery, which are specially reserved to it by our constitution, as to the exercise of its functions in the reception and licensure of candidates for the Gospel ministry.

The report was signed by the Revs. John C. Bliss and W. W. Atterbury and George H. Hyde.

Dr. Bliss said that he and his associates had taken a great deal of pains to get all possible information bearing on the subject of the report. They had examined all sorts of authorities, old and new, and had looked into precedents, constitutions, laws, and rules. Dr. Bliss believed that the committee had gone to the bottom of the matter. The Presbytery, in his opinion, had a perfect constitutional and inherent right to decide on the applications of students who apply to be taken under its care. It was also the right of the Presbytery to exercise its functions in the reception and licensure of candidates for the ministry.

The question as to jurisdiction had come before the committee in the shape of a special consideration of the minutes of the General Assembly of 1895. The Rev. Dr. Bliss cited precedents from principles established early in the history of the Presbyterian Church in America, including the first Presbytery of Philadelphia and the General Assembly of 1789. The old authorities held that the Presbytery had power to ordain and remove ministers. There should not be an exclusive one-man or one-body power, the speaker said. Constitutional government cannot be easily set aside. Union Seminary had been mentioned extensively in connection with the question at issue, but the matter is wider than Union Seminary; it concerned all applicants for recognition by Presbyteries.

The Rev. Dr. W. W. Atterbury followed the Rev. Dr. Bliss, and spoke at length in favor of the adoption of the report of the committee. He declared that the Presbytery was the unit and the creator of the General Assembly. The General Assembly had, it was true, certain powers, but these powers were given by consent of the lower body. The General Assembly, however, must not infringe upon the rights of the Presbytery.

When the Rev. Dr. Sutton arose to speak against the adoption of the report he was fortified with an armful of books, pamphlets, documents, and memoranda. He said with much warmth that not to abide by the will of the General Assembly was rebellion. Presbyteries were subordinate to the General Assembly. They had no right to establish nullification. Power had been given to the higher body which could not rightfully be taken away. Rebellion was wrong. All good Presbyterians should, he said, be loyal to the central power of the Church, and all should act in good faith and in accordance with the constitution. He believed that the true interpretation of precedents, laws, and the tendency of the early history of the Church in America substantiated the ground he had taken in the matter.

The Rev. Dr. Sutton declared that the law of obedience was a sacred institution. There was no good cause for rebellion. Unjustified revolution was dangerous ground. The speaker intimated that the Union Seminary people were sore on the subject, and that they did not look upon the question in a fair manner.

This brought the Rev. Dr. Hastings of Union Seminary, who sat in the back part of the meeting, to his feet. He said he protested against any idea that the friends of the Seminary had not acted fairly and in good faith.

The Rev. Dr. Sutton said he did not wish to wound any one's feelings.

The Rev. Dr. J. C. Hume said: "We have listened for hours to the addresses here today, and not a particle of new light has been thrown upon the subject." He objected to what he regarded as a needless waste of time. All the clergymen present had already made up their minds how they would vote, and all the talk would make no difference.

The Rev. Dr. Sutton wished to speak further, but there were cries of "Question!" "Question!" from all sides.

"Let us vote now," and "We are ready to vote," exclaimed half a dozen clergymen in different parts of the room.

Finally, a motion was carried that, in order to give all who wished to speak a chance to be heard, the question of the adoption of the report of the committee be held open for another meeting of the Presbytery, to take place on Monday next. It was resolved further that the next meeting be held at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and that a vote be taken before 5 o'clock—thus allowing three hours for discussion, each speaker to have fifteen minutes.

BROOKLYN PRESBYTERY'S MEETING.

Delegates Chosen to Attend the General Assembly at Saratoga.

STAPLETON, S. I., April 20.—The Spring meeting of the Brooklyn Presbytery was held in the First Presbyterian Church, on Browell Street, this afternoon. There was a large attendance. The Rev. R. S. Dawson of the Ainsley Street Presbyterian Church was Moderator. The Rev. Lewis Wellsley was Stated Clerk. After the devotional exercises the Commissioners to the General Assembly to be held at Saratoga were named. Those elected were the Rev. Wilbur Fiske Wood, the Rev. R. S. Dawson, Elder J. J. Power, and Elder Frank Moffat. The alternates chosen were the Rev. Alfred H. Moment, D. D.; the Rev. A. W. Fisner, Elder John McKnight, and Elder Frank Morse, D. D.

The application of the Rev. John S. Wildridge for a letter of dismissal from the Presbytery to the Methodist Church was then taken up. The minister was formerly a Methodist preacher, but became a Presbyterian minister. Now he wishes to resume his relations with the Methodist Church. Objection to the granting of the letter was based on the claim that for some time the minister applying had not been active in church work. The letter was finally granted.

The First Presbyterian Church of Bay Ridge, a new congregation, was admitted to the Presbytery. The Cumberland Street church, which is financially embarrassed, made a request that the Presbytery assist it until matters were straightened out. A committee of three was appointed to act with the Elders of the church.

When the Committee on Temperance reported it recommended that an annual mass meeting be held to further the cause of temperance. After considerable debate this was voted down, as the General Assembly had not acted in the matter, and it was thought best to leave the matter to the individual churches.

In the evening there was a religious service in the church.

Gifts for Cashier G. J. Spahn.

George J. Spahn, cashier for the firm of Woerishoffer & Co., brokers at 52 Exchange Place, found his desk laden with flowers when he reported for duty yesterday morning, in token of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with the office. While he was expressing his pleasure over the remembrance, Mr. Sommerhoff, one of the partners in the house, called him to the inner office. All the clerks followed him. Mr. Sommerhoff paid high tribute to Mr. Spahn's fidelity, and said other things befitting such an occasion. A table in the office was then uncovered, showing a silver berry bowl, with spoon and ladle, gifts from the firm, and an ornate marble clock, from the clerks. The presentation was a complete surprise to Mr. Spahn. His service with Woerishoffer & Co. began April 20, 1871, as office boy and messenger, when he was fourteen years old. He advanced through successive clerkships and became cashier in 1887.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The following persons who were arrested Sunday for riding their bicycles at an unlawful rate of speed were fined $3 each by Magistrate Flammer in the Harlem Court yesterday: Louis Herzog, 39 East Sixtieth Street; George Munroe, 631 Park Avenue; William Cronin, 12 Fifth Street; Charles Bitteman, 1,350 Madison Avenue; Herman Osendorf, 866 Washington Street; Lemuel Schulteis, 218 Avenue B; Frederick R. Fletscher, 103 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; Vincent Pirone, 554 Amsterdam Avenue; Samuel Speaklowsky, 150 Henry Street; William Kruse, 476 Boulevard; William J. Heaney, 206 East Ninetieth Street; Clarence W. Haynes, 79 West One Hundred and Fourth Street; John Swigate, 25 West Fifty-second Street.

—The New-York City Civil Service Board has ordered examinations for the following positions: Inspectors of Meters and Water Consumption, April 23 at 10 A. M.; Engineer, Inspector of Regulating, Paving, and Grading April 22 at 10 A. M. These examinations consist of writing, arithmetic, technical knowledge, and experience. Citizens of the United States are eligible. Application blanks may be obtained by addressing S. William Briscoe, New Criminal Court Building, this city.

—Bishop Potter will preside at a mass meeting to be held to-night in Chickering Hall, to protest against the outrages in Armenia. Among the speakers will be Varten Dilloyan, a refugee from Sassoun, and William Willard Howard, who has twice penetrated Armenia as a special correspondent, and relief commissioner. The meeting will inaugurate plans for the relief of the Armenians, and ask Christian Governments to prohibit the resumption of the massacres.

—The New-York Sunday School Association, held its monthly meeting last night in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Schauffler and Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church discussed "The spiritual culture of our converted scholars, their themes concerning the instruction necessary in the purely intellectual and the purely spiritual life."

—Dr. Chauncey M. Depew is to preside at the lecture by Bishop Charles H. Fowler on "Abraham Lincoln" this evening at 8 o'clock in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West One Hundred and Fourth Street, near Columbus Avenue. Special interest will be attached to this lecture by the presence of L. E. Chittenden, who was Treasurer of the United States during Mr. Lincoln's Administration.

—The Ampersand, in the Adirondacks, will open for the season about June 1 under the sole management of Charles M. Eaton. Two cottages have been added since last season, and the grounds surrounding the hotel show many improvements.

—The Aeolian Company will give its second concert in the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall Thursday at 2:15 P. M. The soloists will be Mme. Nordica, Richard Henry Warren, William E. Carl, Hans Kronold, and Edouard de Reszke.

—The management of the Children's Aid Society declares that it has no collectors. Young men who carry badges and an alleged authorization have recently visited various business houses asking for subscriptions for the Newsboys' Lodging House.

—Forty candidates for Plumbing Inspectors in the Building Department were examined by the Civil Service Board yesterday.

Brooklyn.

—Mayor Wurster has appointed an Executive Committee for the John B. Woodward memorial consisting of Charles A. Schieren, Chairman; A. Augustus Healy, Joseph Fahys, James McKeen, Alfred T. White, George M. Olcott, David A. Boody, Carl H. Schultz, Alfred E. De Fever, A. A. Low, Franklin W. Hooper, Willis L. Ogden, William Berri, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Eugene G. Blackford, George H. Southard, William J. Coombs, William H. Wallace, Gen. George Wingate, Elijah R. Kennedy, Col. Henry P. Martin, Col. John B. Frothingham, Gen. J. V. Meserole, John W. Sterling, Walter K. Paye, Frank Squier, Francis E. Dodge, Henry W. Maxwell, Henry Batterman, Col. Henry E. Hoehr, and Andrew D. Baird. The committee will meet to-morrow night at the Art Rooms.

Mrs. Alent L. Wells, wife of the chief medical officer at the Naval Hospital, has begun suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to recover $10,000 damages from the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for injuries received Feb. 10, 1894.

—The Title Guarantee and Trust Company has purchased three lots on Remsen Street, near Court Street. The buildings are to be pulled down and a fire-proof brick office building, eight stories high, is to be erected.

—Franz M. Schwab, convicted of killing his wife and his grandson, was sentenced by Judge Hurd in the County Court, yesterday, to imprisonment for life.

Long Island.

—The cornerstone of the Remsenburg Presbyterian Church was laid last Saturday with appropriate ceremonies. The Rev. E. C. Lawrence, Ph. D., delivered an address, and the Rev. Clarence Geddes offered prayer. The new building will be paid for by Dr. Charles Remsen of New-York City.

—The case of Arthur Mayhew and John Wayne, the two negro murderers of Stephen J. Powell of Hempstead, was called in the Queens County Court House yesterday morning before Justice Garrettson, and postponed until Friday.

—The trial of Matthew Gray, the Willet's Point soldier, who murdered Patrick Shea, in Whitestone October last, was begun in the Supreme Court, Criminal Term, before Judge Keogh, in Long Island City yesterday.

—Thomas Johnson, a negro of Hicksville, has been accused by ex-Supervisor Joseph Steinert of having shot at his son, Samuel Steinert, while he was riding past Johnson's home on his bicycle Saturday night.

Yonkers.

—The tie game of basket ball between the Mount Vernon Young Men's Christian Association and the Yonkers Athletic Club will be played off in this city in Pagan's Academy. On this game rests the only hope of the Athletic Club for the pennant of the league tournament.

—The Edna, a catboat belonging to the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club, is to have a rival this season to dispute her supremacy of the Lower Hudson. This is an open catboat just about finished for a member of the Tower Ridge Yacht Club, at Hastings-on-the-Hudson.

—Mayor John G. Peene has accepted an invitation to deliver the address of welcome on behalf of Yonkers at the opening of the annual conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church of New-York State in this city on June 10.

—The Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club will have a ladies' night on Thursday, April 30, when James S. Burdett, the humorist, will entertain them with recitations. There will also be fine music, the whole to conclude with dancing.

—Members of the Young Woman's Christian Association will give a tea this afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock. Miss Florence Weir will speak on institute work and there will be music. All are invited.

—City Judge Kellogg has designated Tuesday and Thursday in each week for the trial of issues in actions in the City Court.

—A regular meeting of the Board of Trade has been called for this evening to discuss important subjects.

—The Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club has had its big float and gangways put in position for the season.

Westchester County.

—Warden Sage of Sing Sing Prison yesterday mailed the invitations to those who are to be the witnesses of the double electrosecution there on Tuesday morning. The men who are then to die are Louis P. Hermann and Charles Pustolka, both from New-York, for wife murder. Everything is in readiness for carrying out the sentence of the Court.

—It was announced on Sunday in the Sing Sing Presbyterian Church that hereafter there would be no choir in that church, but that congregational singing, with a precentor, would be the rule.

—The Society of Christian Endeavor of the Sing Sing Presbyterian Church will give a sociable this evening to the young people of the congregation, who are cordially invited.

—The Rev. F. W. Lockwood of the First Baptist Church, Sing Sing, on Sunday morning reviewed his first year's work in that pastorate.

New-Rochelle.

—Mrs. Clara Neymann of New-York City lectured before an audience of women Saturday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Hazen Morse, Sound View Avenue, on "The Sanctity of Marriage." The lecture received much favorable comment.

—An exciting game of basket ball was played Saturday evening at the gymnasium between the St. George's team of New-York City and the New-Rochelle Association team. The score was 1 to 0 in favor of the New-Rochelles.

—Mr. and Mrs. Cauchois, who sailed on Saturday on La Touraine for France, had a wide circle of friends in New-Rochelle. Mr. Cauchois has disposed of his house in Rochelle Park.

—The young men of Salem Baptist Church will meet this evening at the residence of Mr. De Hevoice, 29 Woodland Avenue, for the purpose of organizing a young men's social club.

—There will be a large attendance at the military ball to-morrow evening at the Casino. The ball is in charge of Gen. James Shields Garrison of David's Island.

—The Rev. B. D. Stelle, pastor of Salem Baptist Church, exchanged pulpits on Sunday with the Rev. W. T. Dorwood of the Baptist Church of Stellton, N. J.

—Alexander Millox has been elected Chaplain of Huguenot Council, Royal Arcanum.

Jersey City.

—Application was made to Chancellor McGill yesterday for an order requiring the Rev. Gregory Hrushka and the lawyers and constables concerned to show cause why an injunction should not issue to restrain them from enforcing the mortgage under which Rector Hrushka claims to own the church on Baldwin Avenue. The building and ground are valued at $4,000. The case was set down for next Monday.

—Chancellor McGill yesterday discharged the receivers appointed for Liebmann Brothers & Co. of Brooklyn. There is barely money enough to pay the receivers' fees, taxes, and costs, and the creditors, to whom about $300,000 is said to be due,

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

ELEVATED CARS ON BRIDGE

F. B. THURBER WRITES TO MAYOR STRONG FAVORING THE IDEA.

Bridge Trustee C. A. Henriques Opposes It—Says if the Page Bill Should Pass the Companies Might Have Possession of the Bridge and Its Revenues for Years Without Being Obliged to Provide a Continuous Service.

F. B. Thurber, a member of the new East River Bridge Commission, and Clarence A. Henriques of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge, yesterday expressed their opinions of the Page bill, which provides for the running of the cars of the elevated railroads across the present bridge structure. Mr. Thurber strongly favors the bill, believing that it will confer enormous benefits upon the public. Mr. Henriques calls the bill "an artistic legislative gem," and says it is an attempt to acquire possession of the results of other men's toil, by cunning and legislative favor. The elevated roads, he points out, will absorb the bridge profits immediately upon becoming the lessees of the bridge, while it may be many years before the proper railroad connections will be completed.

The following is Mr. Thurber's communication to Mayor Strong:

A proposition of the greatest importance to the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn has been made to you and to the Mayor of Brooklyn by a responsible syndicate, viz.: To lease the railroad tracks of the present bridge and give the passengers of the Brooklyn elevated roads continuous transit across the bridge.

There is danger that this most desirable consummation will be lost through misunderstandings growing out of corporate propositions and the active hospitality of the trolley lines, which cannot be operated across the bridge. They seem disposed to pursue a dog-in-the-manger policy, to the great detriment of the public.

The proposition in brief is, as I read it, for the company to lease the existing railroad tracks on the bridge, continue the present cable system, and alternate elevated railroad trains with existing bridge trains, both using the cable power. The strength of the present bridge is ample for the additional weight of traffic thus imposed. The only engineering problem is as to the regularity with which the elevated trains can be operated between existing bridge trains, and this ought not to be a difficult problem.

The thing which interests the public is that if this proposition is accepted a citizen can have a continuous ride between any points in the two cities, without paying the present bridge toll of three cents a single trip, or five cents for the round trip, besides the saving in time, danger, and inconvenience of one change of cars.

This is an extremely liberal proposition, and it would probably never have been made but for the rivalry between the Brooklyn elevated and trolley lines.

The syndicate also offers to pay a yearly rental for the use of the tracks equal to the net average receipts of the last three years. It has been stated in the public prints that these, owing to the business depression which has ruled, were smaller than the average. I find, on investigation, that this is incorrect, that the receipts of the last three years being the largest of any three years in the history of the bridge. It has also been stated that the additional terminal facilities, which it is proposed the cities shall provide, would cost several millions of dollars, and that the cities are not in a position to increase their bonded debt. I am reliably informed that this also is an error—that the additional terminals required would not cost more than $600,000, and that if this be deemed an obstacle the syndicate will construct these instead of paying a rental on the cost of such construction, as was proposed in the communication of the syndicate to you.

It has been stated that the syndicate would make a large amount from the increase in traffic and that they should not have a fifty-year lease as proposed. The syndicate should of course receive some compensation for the expense and risk of operating an additional mile of road, over which they charge no fare, and relieve the cities from large operating expenses, which they now have to bear.

If, after the execution of this plan, 100,000 passengers should daily twice cross the bridge in elevated railroad cars, these passengers will directly save $2,000 per day in fares, or $1,825,000 per calendar year. Surely this is a substantial rental in addition to that offered by the syndicate of the same amount which the bridge has earned from its railway during the last three years.

The present favorable opportunity to accomplish this most desirable improvement in the transit facilities between the two great cities should not be lost. The legislation necessary to authorize the city authorities to negotiate such an arrangement should be promptly passed. The proposition is undoubtedly one of intelligent self-interest to the railroads, and yet will confer enormous benefits upon the public in the items of economy in money and time, and convenience and safety.

Mr. Henriques was at the Bridge Trustees' regular weekly meeting yesterday, and just before they went into session said:

A cursory examination of the proposed bridge bill reveals peculiar features and stamps it as an artistic legislative gem. It provides for a lease for fifty years, (Section 2, Article I. Sections 3 and 4 provide for extensions and connections in Brooklyn and New-York. Section 6 says: "The plans for such extensions and alterations shall be prepared by said lessee and shall be approved by said Trustees." Years may elapse before plans satisfactory to the railroad lessees may be prepared. Even when prepared, further long, weary years may pass before a Board of Trustees, more amenable than the present one, can be brought to approve the plans when presented. Even then, how long will it be after the plans are prepared and approved before these extensions and stations can be completed? Who can prophesy the delays caused by litigations and injunctions?

"The lessees shall likewise pay as additional rent an amount equal to 5 per cent. per annum on the cost of construction of the extensions hereby authorized," says Section 2, Article III. The cost of construction in the City of Brooklyn, including the acquisition of land for the necessary approaches for elevated roads will amount to $2,220,000, and in New-York the rebuilding of the iron trestle work and station and platforms over Centre Street will be $400,000, making a total of $2,620,000, on which the lessees must pay 5 per cent., provided the word construction can be deemed to include the acquisition of land, which is doubtful. But the cities must pay all damages to property by depreciation to the rental value of the buildings along the proposed lines. I assert that there is no provision that the proposed law whereby the railroad lessee can be compelled to pay the judgments or even the interest thereon in these heavy damage suits, and the cities will be mulcted in these incalculable but presumably tremendous expenses.

What an exuberance of healthful recreation will be in store for the lessees when this bill shall have become a law. Let us suppose this bill enacted. At once the lessees take possession and receive the income of the bridge railroad. Years will probably elapse before travel "without change of cars" can be an accomplished fact. In the meantime, the taxpayers of the two cities will view with much complacency the profits of their road filling the coffers of the railroad corporation instead of going into the treasuries of the owners of the bridge. I denounce this bill as an attempt to acquire possession of the result of other men's toil, by cunning and legislative favor.

Mr. Henriques spoke about the gaudy advertisements that would probaly decorate the bridge, and the discharge of the 450 experienced employes, which would follow after the bridge became private property. In conclusion he said that no more audacious example of corporate greed had ever presented itself, and he did not believe the taxpayers of the cities that had been put to an expense of $20,000,000 would "tolerate the proposed iniquity."

No reference was made to the bill at the meeting. Mr. Henriques, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, read a report on the proposed erection of an electric plant to be used for the switching of cars at each end of the bridge and to furnish motive power to run cars across the bridge when the cable is out of order. Two offers, he said, had been made by Brooklyn electrical companies to furnish 1,500 kilowatts a day at prices, respectively, of $277 and $350. By erecting their own plant, he said, they could furnish the 1,500 kilowatts for $225 a day. The advantage in buying their electricity, he said, would be that they would have to pay only for what they used, whereas, in making it, they would always have to prepare a maximum amount, and there would be considerable waste.

Chief Engineer Martin reported that he could put an electrical apparatus in the present power house that would furnish 1,200 kilowatts, and this, he said, would be sufficient for present purposes. A committee of three was appointed to report at the next meeting on the advisability of the bridge furnishing its own electricity.

FLATBUSH HAS A GHOST.

It Has Returned for Its Hand, Which Mr. Norton Dug Up.

The old town of Flatbush, now the Twenty-ninth Ward of Brooklyn, has a ghost, a Simon-Pure, sure-enough ghost, that nightly walks on East Broadway, near Nostrand Avenue, and stops at the house of Charles Norton to make inquiries for a hand that it lost there many years ago while its restless spirit was in the flesh. These visits are not fully appreciated by Norton or his wife, but it appears that Norton is to blame for the appearance of this ghost, because his ghostship was not heard of until Norton, while searching for gold in his cellar, dug up a hand that had lain undisturbed for years.

There was a ring on one of the fingers of the exhumed hand, and when this had been rubbed the ghost, in true Arabian Nights fashion, appeared, and as it failed to get the satisfaction from Norton, it is now said that all it wants is the hand and ring and that thereafter it will cease worrying the descendants of the early Dutch in Flatbush.

The story that the old Dutchmen in the town tell of the ghost is that sixty years ago a belated traveler, with lots of gold in his belt, staid over night at the farmhouse of one Krug, a thrifty Dutch farmer.

Krug, when he heard of the large amount of gold that his visitor had about him, gave up his own room to the stranger and insisted that he should occupy it. The next day the visitor had disappeared, and when the family asked Krug about it he said the man had departed before daybreak. The bedclothing was also missing, and Krug accounted for this by saying he had burned it, because the stranger had just recovered from an attack of yellow fever.

Subsequently a man's hand was found behind the bed. It had been cut off by Krug with an axe, it is said. When the hand was found, Krug disappeared, and the hand was buried.

Mrs. Norton, in speaking of this ghost and its uncanny visits, said the house was haunted, and continued:

"Everybody who has lived here since murder was done under this roof has had bad luck. One man who occupied the house about forty years ago left his wife and children and ran away with another man's wife; another was a burglar, and when he was caught a whole lot of silverware was found buried in the cellar; another committed suicide. We've been here for six years now, and there has been nothing but sickness in our family. I don't like to talk about these things—it sends a chill down my back."

Norton, while hunting for the silverware supposed to be buried in his cellar, dug up two rusty Revolutionary swords and several pieces of ancient coin before the hand was unearthed.

THE PAVEY-PAGE SCHOOL BILL.

Mayor Will Not Give His Decision Until Next Thursday.

Mayor Strong declared yesterday that he would not reach a decision on the Pavey-Page Compromise School bill until Thursday next. The Mayor's daily mail is filled with petitions for and against the bill.

Frederick W. Holls called on the Mayor yesterday and asked him to approve of the bill. He met Corporation Counsel Scott in the Mayor's office, and Mr. Scott told him he was opposed to the bill. Mr. Scott said afterward the bill would destroy the last link between the poor people and the school system.

"When they now have a complaint to make," said Mr. Scott, "they go to the Trustee, who is easily reached. In nine cases out of ten the complaint may be fanciful, but in the tenth case there may be a substantial basis for it. Under the present bill there will be nobody for them to complain to except the Inspectors, who are strangers to them."

Commissioner Strauss, who opposes the bill, had a talk with the Mayor yesterday.

Suicide of Charles Harrowitz.

Charles Harrowitz, twenty-seven years old, who had been an inmate of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, for three years, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself in the mouth. He suffered with consumption, but believed that he would recover until a week ago, when Dr. Franklin told him there was no hope. Superintendent Adolphus Hausmann said he was at a loss to explain how Harrowitz procured the pistol. The effects of the inmates of the home are always open to inspection, and great care is taken to prevent dangerous articles getting into their possession.

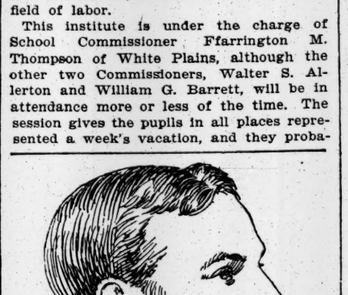
TO INSTRUCT TEACHERS

WESTCHESTER COUNTY DEPARTMENT INSTITUTE SESSIONS.

Great Gathering of Instructors at White Plains to Listen to Lectures and Have Explained to Them the Most Advanced Theories upon Which to Conduct Their Schools and Classes—List of Men and Women Who Will Attend.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 20.—A Department Teachers' Institute for the County of Westchester was begun in the High School Building in this village this morning, and will continue until Friday afternoon. The village is besieged with the educators of the youth of the county, representing nearly all sections, for only those teachers whose schools are under the charge of Superintendents are exempt from attending these institutes. They are old and young, men and women, all experts in their chosen field of labor.

This institute is under the charge of School Commissioner Ffarrington M. Thompson of White Plains, although the other two Commissioners, Walter S. Allerton and William G. Barrett, will be in attendance more or less of the time. The session gives the pupils in all places represented a week's vacation, and they probably wish sessions came oftener than once a year. Arrangements have been made for interesting and instructive evening meetings, and the teachers, although not obliged to do so, are urged to attend. The services of Prof. I. H. Stout, Dr. P. I. Bugbee, and the Misses Florence B. Himes and Anna K. Eggleston have been secured to lecture, &c.



Commissioner F. M. Thompson.
He Is Conducting the Teachers' Institute at White Plains.

The entire morning to-day was taken up in registering the names of the teachers and assigning them to places of entertainment during their sojourn in the county seat. The afternoon witnessed the opening exercises at 1:30 o'clock, when all were cordially welcomed by the Commissioners. Conductor Stout called the teachers' attention to the recent changes in the school law and department regulations.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Skinner will be present most of the week. The Secretaries are Howard J. Tryon, Miss Elizabeth R. Sisson, and Miss Evelyn A. Husted; musical director, Wayne C. Fox

Those who will take part in the exercises during the remainder of the week are: Tuesday—Miss Eggleston, Conductor Bugbee, Conductor Stout, and Superintendent Skinner; on Wednesday—Conductor Bugbee, Miss Eggleston, Conductor Stout, and Superintendent Young; on Thursday—Miss Himes, Dr. Stowell, Conductor Bugbee, and Conductor Stout; on Friday—Miss Himes, Conductor Stout, and Conductor Bugbee.

At the evening exercises, Charles E. Fitch will lecture on "Abraham Lincoln" Tuesday; Percy I. Bugbee on "Some Phases of Education" Wednesday, and Dr. Thomas B. Stowell on "Venice," with illustrations, Thursday. The closing exercises will be Friday, at 2:45 o'clock P. M.

The teachers who registered to-day were: Charlotte E. Cowles, Pelham Manor; Kate Blake, Rye; Edith M. Lyon, Banksville; Ida B. Tolman, Cross River; Mae D. Davis, Croton Falls; Carrie Mead, North Salem; Abbie J. Washburn, Chappaqua; Joseph Fitzgerald, Scarsdale; Nellie C. Bacon, Tarrytown; Janet B. Phinney and Viola V. Cheney, Croton Falls; Edith G. Roake and Lois A. Varney, Yorktown Heights; Elizabeth L. Healey, Golden's Bridge; Jessie Thomas Dorman, Greenburg; Harry L. Mayne, Chappaqua; William Bradley, Elmsford; Ella G. Craft, Bedford Station; Harriet E. Becker, Bedford; Olive Cunningham, Mount Kisco; Anna E. White, Somers Center; Caroline O. Avery, Katonah; Minnie Fries, White Plains; Estella Wilson, Mount Kisco; Emma J. Conklin, Chappaqua; May Davis Van Derburgh, Hastings-on-Hudson; G. Herbert Corey, Fort Chester; Harriet H. Bradley, Katonah; Bessie Olney, Purdy's Station; Isaac C. Hill, Pelhamville; Etta Maie Higgins, Salem Center; Lillian Armis Moore, North Salem; Mary E. Ingersoll and Mary E. Durkee, White Plains; Ruby Fitzgibbon, Chappaqua; Sadie Travis, Yorktown Heights; Elizabeth E. Riegen, Sing Sing; Rose McNeely, Bedford Station; Florence Adele Hatfield, Neperan; Olive T. Hykes, White Plains; Bolz, Pocantico Hills, Lizzie M. Pidgeon, Montrose; Charles Anderson, Millwood; Friend J. Palmer, Brewster; Francis S. Smith, Bedford; Robert L. Flack, Neperan; John W. Moore, Cross River; Evveline Buckhout, White Plains; Charles I. Clark, Peekskill; Annie May Harris and Alida Barmore, Montrose.

Daisy Emily Hughes, White Plains; Francis A. Haight, Tarrytown; Frances Goodhart, Valhalla; Agnes L. Clark, Scarborough; S. Alice Mead, Yorktown; Emma Yellott, Peekskill; Agnes M. Blakely, White Plains; Mary Clark, Bedford; Cora E. Underhill, Millwood; Dominick Veltin, Putnam Valley; Inez M. Lawton, Mamaroneck; Harriette Slater, Rye; Mary M. Moffatt, Wilhelmina S. Palmertier, Daisy Louise Coles, Lucinda Hare, Ada E. Boyd, Mamaroneck; Sarah S. Barrett, Katonah; Florence G. Smith, North Salem; Fannie E. Wardwell, Fort Chester; B. E. H. Berbert, Hastings-on-Hudson; Cornelia L. De Kay, Irvington; Lenore Zangerb, South Salem; Arthur Husted Jackson, South Salem; Minnie A. Tompkins, Chappaqua; Nettie R. Hyde, Bedford; Cressida M. Clarke, Ida C. Emery, Carrie E. Tompkins, Margaret Irene King, Metta Tompkins, Fred Lee Fox, Croton; Rosa M. Smith, South Salem; Elizabeth R. Sisson, Irvington; Clara S. Salisbury, Pelhamville; Mary S. Searles, Mount Kisco; Olive H. Forbes, Wakefield; Ella Mills, Bedford; L. Cheshire Hoyt, Lewisboro; Isabella A. Dixon, Mount Kisco; Amy L. Griffin, Mamaroneck; Anna M. O'Brien, Bedford; Mina S. Firman, Pelhamville; C. E. Hartwell, Yorktown Heights; Sarah A. Merritt, Pleasantville; Esther H. Sutton, Grace V. Ackerly, Chappaqua; Daniel D. Lillie, Pleasantville; Asa F. Crawford, Vista; Will C. Hull, Waccabuc; Mary Kirkpatrick, Ossining; Ada Van Alstyne, Katonah; Jeannette Moore, Mount Kisco.

Gussie A. Conklin, Chappaqua; Florence Holmes, Bedford Station; Eliza H. Chace and Mamie Hunt, Peekskill; Eugene Quick, Golden's Bridge; Kathryn M. Snider, Tarrytown; Nellie B. Shaw, North Castle; Harriet Edna Travis, Peekskill; Elvin Chase, Golden's Bridge; Stella Ryall, Armonuk; Bertha M. Hunt, Peekskill; George E. Atwood, Tarrytown, Grace E. Morrow, and Thomas A. Stewart, Mamaroneck; Alice S. Cavarly and Mary F. Logan, Tarrytown, John F. Quigley, Margaret Louise Leary, Mary M. Horan, Margaret L. Crowley, Virginia J. Colnon, and Anna B. Akins, Tuckahoe; William E. Slocum, Ardsley; Charles W. Forman, Yorktown Heights; Carrie B. Kniffin, Lewisboro; B. Louis Snyder, Peekskill; Mary Emma Tuthill, Ardsley; Jennie F. Lynch, Elmsford; A. D. Dunbar, Peekskill; John N. Lee Scarborough; Burt B. Davis, Sing Sing; Nellie B. Shaw, Fishkill; Ida Mae Van Auken, Greenburgh; Elizabeth A. Rankin, White Plains; A. Maud Royce, Greenburgh; Carrie R. Pierson, Jane A. Scofield, Emma L. Silver, and Laura G. Jones, North Tarrytown; Helen D. Chalmers, Elmsford; Howard I. Tryon, Mrs. H. I. Tryon, Minnie Hogan, and Lottie E. Bedell, Katonah; Alfred Hornes Lewis, Rye; Evelyn A. Husted and Margaret A. Conden, Port Chester; Mary Condon, White Plains; Charlotte A. Wolcott, Mount Kisco; Linnie E. Merrill, Chappaqua; Edith M. Pardee, Mount Kisco; Martha E. Davidson, Dobbs Ferry; Elizabeth Moriarty, Ossining, Grace M. Traynier, White Plains.

Mary E. Kelly and Cathryn McKittrick, Ossining; Sarah J. Witherell and Alfreda Witherell, Mount Kisco; Helen G. Buckley, Irvington; Anna M. Paterson, Mary Osborn Todd, Rachel Paulsen, Francis G. Maher, Ella Maher, Elizabeth G. Hart, and Wayne C. Fox, Dobbs Ferry; Mary E. Dunbar, Hastings-on-Hudson; Mary E. Foley, Ossining; H. Elizabeth Embree and Alma L. Embree, Tarrytown; Helen E. Shaw, Dobbs Ferry, Agnes M. Garnett, Hastings; J. B. Cooke, Irvington; Martin W. Todd, Dobbs Ferry; Cicelia S. Van Denberg and Margaret M. Tervey, Irvington; Florence Trainer, White Plains; Mary M. Crouch, Yorktown; John S. Sprague, Rye; Eliza Kratz, Harriet L. Lavender, Lanie E. Curtis, and Anna A. Van Wart, North Tarrytown; Laura V. Curtis, John C. Rockwell, Ida E. Betts, Carrie B. Studwell, Ella C. Welchard, Grace Thwing, Jeanette Sours, Effie A. Harrish, Mary E. Foster, May Gilbertson, Nettie M. Parker, Bessie Bell, Elizabeth B. Camp, Emogene Martin, Ida E. Martin, Lizzie Rutland, A. L. Weeks, Elizabeth G. Kimball, Marietta H. Freeland, Sara L. Shepard, Annie M. Lawton, Sadie C. Tompkins, and E. Louise Stickler, Pond Chester; Lucy E. Story, Mamaroneck; Anna Filkins, Eleanor Hammond, Minnie McCulley, Amelia Vail, and Isabel C. Harkness, Rye; Adelde Norris, Mount Kisco; Lily A. Romaine and Ida Spock, Peekskill.

TO CONEY ISLAND FOR FIVE CENTS.

Brooklyn Trolley Roads to Carry Passengers for One Fare.

The war between the Nassau Electric and the Brooklyn Heights Railroad companies is on. The Nassau Company is now conveying passengers from any part of Brooklyn to Coney Island for 5 cents, and the Johnson syndicate, which controls the Nassau and Atlantic Avenue systems, is trying to get the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad, to shorten the time of the run from the city to the island. If it can secure this road it will save from ten to fifteen minutes' time in reaching the island.

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company hopes to get a road to Coney Island, and it was said yesterday that President Rossiter was negotiating with Henry W. Slocum, the President of the Jay and Smith Street line, to secure the latter road, as it has the most direct route to Coney Island.

If the Brooklyn Heights Road secures the Smith Street line, there will be a lively contest for passengers between that road and the Nassau Company, as the Brooklyn Heights Company will arrange a system of transfers from all parts of the city to Coney Island for one fare, 5 cents.

TOOK HIS LIFE AT SEVENTY.

George Wood Jumps from a Fourth-Story Window.

George Wood, seventy years old, who had been an invalid for two years, committed suicide yesterday by jumping from a fourth-story window of 320 East Eighteenth Street, a house into which he had moved a few hours before.

The old gentleman was a silversmith, but had not been able to work for over two years. He had been employed by the firm of Wood & Hughes of this city, the senior member of which is his brother. Mr. Wood had been paying his invalid brother's expenses in the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Norton, with whom he boarded.

The Norton family moved yesterday to the Eighteenth Street house. Mr. Wood was so exhausted by the journey thither that he was put to bed. After a little while he began to show signs of melancholia, with which he was at times afflicted. He imagined there was a plan to get him out of the way. This so preyed on his mind that he arose from bed and threw himself from the window. He was seen falling by several boys, one of whom told Mrs. Norton. He died before medical aid had arrived.

Mrs. Fleming's Trial Postponed.

The case of Mary Almont Livingston Fleming, indicted for the murder of her mother, Mrs. M. Evelyn Bliss, was called for trial in the Supreme Court, Criminal Branch, yesterday. Justice Gildersleeve had announced that unless good cause were shown for further delay he would discharge the prisoner. District Attorney Fellows said he was not ready to go to trial. Medical research and chemical analysis were necessary, and the People could not be ready for trial before the opening of the next term. There was angry talk between Col. Fellows and C. W. Brooke, Mrs. Fleming's counsel, but Justice Gildersleeve finally granted the adjournment.

MUST SUFFER FOR ICE

THE PRICE FORCED BEYOND THE REACH OF THE POOR.

Tenement-House Dwellers Obliged to Pay One Cent for One and a Half Pounds, While Hotels Are Supplied at One Cent for Four Pounds—Work of the Ice Trust—Not a Matter for Sentiment, It Is Declared.

Ice two months ago was selling at $1.50 a ton wholesale, or about 1 cent for fourteen pounds. The price now at retail, thanks to the Ice Trust, or Consolidated Ice Company, is at the rate of 1 cent for one and a half pounds for those in the greatest need of the commodity—the poor of the city and tenement house dwellers. Hotels get ice at the rate of 1 cent for four pounds.

There was, of course, a large margin of profit on ice sold at $1.50 per 2,000 pounds. On the rates made by the Ice Trust, and estimating the crop at 4,000,000 tons of "natural" ice and the shrinkage at one-half, the profit now ranges from 350 per cent., paid by the opulent, to 500 per cent., paid by the needy.

On this question Charles G. Wilson, President of the Board of Health, said last evening:

My views on the ice question have not changed and have often been expressed. It is no use for the ice manipulators to excuse their "squeeze" with the plea of "a short crop." Maine is the public's safety valve, and the speculators control this source of supply, otherwise the shortage any year could be rapidly made up.

As a fact, we have passed through a hard Winter, and any amount of ice could have been harvested. The market is not regulated by demand and supply, but by the foresight of the speculators.

So, in my opinion, there was no excuse except the selfish, money-making one of sudden warm weather for "putting on the screws," and this will be continued to the harvesting of the next crop, despite the necessities of the hospital, the sick room, and the poor. The tenement house people who need ice the worst of all suffer the most.

Even 5 cents a week is quite an item with them. They have to figure closely on expenditures, and this trust grip on them means scrimping of some sort. The ice grab is an outrage, and, while I know of no remedy, I wish that one could be discovered.

The publication in THE NEW-YORK TIMES last Sunday of the consummation of the plot of the Ice Trust made those identified with it at its headquarters, 10 West Twenty-third Street, extremely cautious, and no one would discuss the subject.

The working of the scheme is easily understood when a study of the formation of some of the corporations identified with it is made.

For instance, the Consolidated Ice Company, which is a Maine organization, whose speculations are not limited to ice, has for officers: President—Charles W. Morse; Treasurer—Henry F. Morse; Secretary—M. Van Rensselaer, Jr.

The National Ice Company, now under the wing of the Consolidated, has as Director J. T. Morse, and the Ridgewood Ice Company, which, at 18 Broadway, is spoken of as "the same as the National," has C. W. Morse as President and Director. The Consumers' Ice Company has Harry F. Morse, President and Director; Charles W. Morse Director, and several officers of the National. The Knickerbocker Ice Company is in this deal, and it is understood that its interests in the Consolidated are watched by its Secretary, Littis O. Reeve.

The market for ice has shrunk greatly within a decade. Brewers and abattoirs use cold air, so do many large butchers and bakers who formerly needed much natural ice. Not a few who were profitable customers in the old times have their own ice plants, and the makers of artificial ice are now competitors with the natural ice men to the extent of an annual output of 200,000 tons.

An expert identified with the Knickerbocker Ice Company said yesterday:

What's the use of talking about the poor man? All that can be done is to resort to co-operation. The corporations have got to give some return for dollars and cents. It's not a question of sentiment, but of dollars and cents, regulated by demand and supply. The competition has been sharp of late years, and many have been crowded out of the business or absorbed.

No matter what any one says, there was a shortage of one-third in the crop this season, but enough should be brought from Maine to make up the deficit. The Knickerbocker gets its ice from the Hudson and Rockland Lake and will go on with any concern to keep up the price of ice to pay a dividend. The National gets its ice from Croton Lake and has, I imagine, the same business ideas.

No, we pay nothing to the State for our ice. Why should we? It would not be constitutional to tax our gatherings. Ice is public property. Just as well put a tax on fish caught in the river or on the amount of air consumed by each individual. Manufactured ice is "not in it" with natural ice, either as to quality or supply.

An officer of the Knickerbocker Ice Company said last February, when ice was sold wholesale at $1.50 a ton:

Prices are at a minimum compared with rates two years ago, and do not promise to go higher.

The gathering of the crop began this year Jan. 20. In 1895, when the Knickerbocker Ice Company claimed to have secured only three-quarters of a crop, the first cutting was Feb. 11.

There are more than 100 recognized dealers in ice, corporations and middlemen, in New-York City, but they do not represent one-sixth of the dealers, large and small. Ice is kept in many grocery stores, coal dealers sell it, and fishmongers supply their customers with ice, especially in the Summer months, when the regular supply left at houses melts or is insufficient. The very poor people get their little supplies from hucksters and peddlers, as a rule, just as they do coal, and pay for it in the same extravagant proportion. An increase of 33 to 150 per cent. in price at the ice boats means much to the tenement-house population. To the statistician it means a change in the death rate, as many a suffering child might be saved were ice within the means of its parents.

BILLS BEFORE MAYOR STRONG.

Will Approve the Measure Affecting Pay of Election Officers.

There were several public hearings before Mayor Strong yesterday on bills that have passed both houses of the Legislature. The bill appropriating $2,000 to pay for the transcription of indictments in the District Attorney's office was among them. The work entailing this expenditure was done as the result of the reported loss of several important indictments. Judge Cowing appeared, and said he opposed the bill because the work was done by regularly paid clerks, who might just as well earn their money that way as in any other. The Mayor did not give his decison on the bill.

The bill permitting the Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions to retain all fines received by the court and deposit them in his own name in a bank or trust company, and directing the Clerk to file with the Controller periodical statements, of the amounts in his possession, was approved by the Mayor.

The Mayor also gave his approval to the bill providing for the appointment of one deputy and two assistant clerks for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. He also approved the bill providing for certain changes in the Crotona Park Building, to accommodate the new Twelfth Judicial District Civil Court.

The Mayor gave a supplemental hearing yesterday on the bill authorizing the Controller to pay the 1,485 Inspectors and other election officers who served last Fall, and whose pay has been withheld on account of clerical errors.

George P. Nock, representing the shopkeepers who took the claims in lieu of cash, told Mayor Strong that it was a decided injustice to deprive the shopkeepers of the money. He said it was not right that a man should be deprived of five days' pay for one slight technical error, made on the last day, and which cost the city nothing. The Mayor has decided to approve the bill.

SOME SALOON "HOTEL" VIOLATORS

In a Number of Places Chief Conlin Says the Law Was Broken.

Chief Conlin said yesterday that under his direction the police made a special observation Sunday relative to the enforcement of the Raines law in the saloon "hotels." The result was that in about twenty-five cases evidence was obtained that the law was not complied with as required by the provisions of the act.

"In every case," Chief Conlin said, "I have had affidavits prepared and sent to the District Attorney's office, as required by law. In several instances arrests were made for serving drinks without meals. The police will see that the law is enforced strictly, and that hotels operating under the provision of the Raines law are genuine hotels. There can be no police interference, however, with a saloon which has a hotel license, has ten furnished bedrooms, and serves drinks with meals only."

The number of excise arrests Sunday last was forty-one, as against twenty-seven the Sunday before. Police Commissioner Roosevelt said yesterday that from reports received he believed the excise law was well enforced. In the matter of saloon "hotels" which did not comply with the law, he said those cases would be laid before the District Attorney.

Judge Cowing, in Part IV. of General Sessions yesterday, was perplexed for a time by an excise case. Owen Hazen, Jr., a bartender who worked in a saloon at Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, was found guilty of giving away liquor after hours March 29 last. The question arose as to whether he should be punished under the Raines act or the old law. The Judge finally imposed a one-hundred-dollar fine under the old law.

SUNDAY GAMES IN THE PARK.

Corporation Counsel Asked His Opinion as to Their Legality.

At the meeting of the Park Commissioners yesterday Commissioner McMillan introduced a resolution that Corporation Counsel Scott be asked for his opinion on the question whether golf, tennis, baseball, or any other game may lawfully be played in Central Park on Sunday. The resolution was carried.

President Cruger introduced a resolution that the Board of Aldermen be requested to pass an ordinance authorizing the expenditure of $100,000, without public letting, for the completion of work on the Harlem River Driveway, under amended plans.

Civil Justice McKeon of the Seventh District Court, in a letter to the board, asked for plants to decorate his courtroom. The matter was referred to Superintendent Parsons.

President Cruger brought up for consideration the lack of illumination in Corlears Park. He suggested that incandescent lights be used.

Commander Booth-Tucker's Return.

Commander Booth-Tucker arrived here about noon yesterday from Buffalo, where he stopped last night on his return trip from Chicago to preside at a Salvation Army demonstration. He went directly to his office in the Salvation Army headquarters, in West Fourteenth Street. It was expected that he would make public yesterday all the correspondence between Gen. Booth and Ballington Booth, which led to the latter's retirement from command of the army. Commander Booth-Tucker has alleged that the correspondence given out by Ballington Booth was garbled. He told the reporters who met him yesterday that he had nothing to give them for publication, but said that in due time he would have a public statement to make. The War Cry, which appeared yesterday, had no reference to the matter. The Commander went to Newark, N. J., in the afternoon to address a meeting.

Established 1786.

Caswell, Massey & Co.

Now in New Store,

BROADWAY - 25th ST. - 5th AVE.

ORPHANS AT THE CIRCUS.

All Enjoyed It, but Tootsie and Toppie Had the Best Time.

"I'm so happy," said Tootsie, with a great sigh. "Can I come to-morrow?"

It was orphans' day at the circus yesterday, and from top to bottom the big Garden was filled with boys and girls, who laughed and clapped their hands and hurrahed and had the greatest fun in the world from the beginning to the end of the show. It was a great deal of fun, for there were just 7,602 children to have it, and they came free by the courtesy of James A. Bailey from all the asylums and charitable institutions in this city.

Tootsie was one of the nicest little girls, and she was at the circus with her sister. No one would believe to hear about them that Toppie and Tootsie did not belong in a story book, but they are very real little girls, and those are their real names, though Toppie when she is dressed up in a white dress that she has worn at the Bethany Nursery, where she came from yesterday, says her name is "Tween Victoria." But Toppie is only four years old.

The way Toppie and Tootsie, who is two years older than her sister, came to figure in history is through their being borrowed to help a boxful of grown-up people enjoy the circus properly. The very few seats in the house which the children did not occupy were in the boxes. It was from one of these boxes that a young man in a new Spring suit went to borrow Toppie and Tootsie. The young ladies had previously expressed a desire to do as the pretty ladies up in the trapeze above were doing, and going to a box did not trouble them at all. Toppie, by right of her youth, took a front seat, and it must be said that her manners were anything but sedate. She devoted herself immediately to the curtain rings of the box, entirely oblivious of the charms before her. She shook her finger at the young man when he took a ring away from her, grabbed his hat when he was not looking and put it on her own small head, and finally put two small feet out over the boxtop and turned her attention to the circus again.

Tootsie, being a dignified young lady of six, had in the meantime only remarked in answer to questions that when she grew up she expected to wash dishes. Meantime Toppie was making comments to herself.

"Dat's a lady up der," she soliloquized. "Der's sannudder. Dey'll get der neck cut off."

"Six yellow boys," she announced when the "greatest troupe of acrobats in the world" made their appearance in one of the rings, all dressed in yellow.

That was not entirely the best part of the day, for the young man gave Toppie a bag of peanuts and her sister a big bag of popcorn.

"Peanuts!" shrieked Toppie, waving her bag at the nursery seats. Then she opened it quickly to give the very first peanut to her sister. "Now, you div' me some of yours," said Toppie, calmly.

There never was a more enthusiastic or discriminating attendance than that of yesterday. Its interest was unbounded. The boys said they liked the lady bareback riders best, the little girls were sure they could do just as the trapeze ladies were doing, and one aesthetic little woman remarked that she thought the music was the nicest part of it.

The real chef d'oeuvre of the whole performance was the race of a pony against a horse, and the pony won. How the children cheered! The next best thing was a dog race, when the tan dog which didn't play fair and cut across the ring won. Then there were the chariot races—engines, Toppie called the chariots—and the men in classic costume who raced with two horses, having a foot on each horse.

"Ray!" called Toppie, all to herself, as the horses swept by, and she clapped her little hands and tried to reach out to touch them.

There was a change yesterday, and John O'Brien's fifty-horse act comes in the middle of the performance now, where there is a better chance to see it. There were races at the end, a hunting act with men and women in pink, and a Maypole was woven with strands of many colors by the riders.

As many of the small orphan boys as could escape the vigilant eyes of their preceptors tried the rings at the end of the performance. They turned somersaults and handsprings, and jumped the hoops that had been used for the bareback riders. They had to look out for the circus people then, but a good many boys managed to get through the ring before they were caught.

If there is anything that is more fun than the circus it is the New-York orphans who visit it once a year.

"Bye," said Tootsie when it was all over.

"Bye," said Toppie, and if any one believes this is not a true story, he can go to the Bethany Day Nursery, in Sixtieth Street, and inquire for Tootsie and Toppie Tuchs.

Baptist Ministers Appeal.

At the weekly meeting of the Baptist Ministers' Association of New-York and vicinity, held in the hall of the Publication Society, Fifth Avenue, near Twenty-second Street, yesterday the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur offered a resolution that the association send a memorial to the Secretary of State asking that he take steps to protect the interests of Missionary A. J. Diaz and his brother, who are under arrest in Cuba by order of the Spanish authorities. Dr. MacArthur said he thought the case was of special interest to Baptists. The brothers were connected with the Southern Baptist Convention. They are American citizens. The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

THE COST OF HIS HEAD.

BY MRS. ALEXANDER,
Author of "The Wooing O't."

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SYNOPSIS.

Col. Capel, an English officer, sent to take command in the Cork district of Ireland during the troublesome times of the first decade of the century, arranges to stop on his way from Dublin and visit Mr. John Digby and his daughter Grace at Athgarven. He is specially charged to secure one Valentine Costello, a young Irishman, educated in France, who is active in behalf of the Fenians. Capel arrives at Athgarven and finds Grace and her friend, Nelly O'Grady. As Grace, who seems agitated about something, is receiving him, the arrival of Mme. de Suresne, Grace's former governess, is announced, who has come on a visit. Capel is deeply interested in Grace, whom he had met at Bath, but he notices the rather strange appearance of Mme. de Suresne, who is dressed in old-fashioned garb, with long mits, a lace handkerchief over her hair, and blue spectacles. At dinner the party discusses young Costello's case, for whose head a reward has been offered. Shortly after Mme. de Suresne slips in the hall, sprains her ankle, and is carried up-stairs by the servants. The sprain proves to be a bad one, and Grace and Nellie take turns at reading to the invalid. Meanwhile Capel tries to bring matters to a head with Grace

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A BROADER SPECULATION, WITH ADVANCING PRICES.

Events Apparently Shaping for a Considerable Improvement in Securities—Favorable Crop Reports, Reviving Retail Trade, and Foreign Demand for Investments—Union Pacific's Activity and Strength—Sharp Gains in the Grangers.

MONDAY—P. M.

There were unmistakable signs of improvement in the stock market to-day. Trade broadened considerably, and prices almost without exception advanced. Commission-house orders were fairly numerous, and the traders were more inclined to take chances on the long side than they have been in recent months.

Nothing in the day's news was of special importance, but it is beginning to be generally recognized that events are shaping themselves for a considerable advance in Stock Exchange securities. Crop reports showing, as they do, considerably better conditions than existed at the beginning of the month, are having their natural influence. Information from the Southwest is that the crops are doing wonderfully well, particularly in Kansas. Then, again, reports from all the important cities tell of marked revival in retail trade, consequent on the Summer weather that has prevailed for a week. In this city the rush of business in the great retail stores is so enormous that the resources of the establishments are taxed to their utmost. The stores are crowded quite as densely as in the Christmas season.

The foreign situation is also an important factor in the improvement in local sentiment. In London the demand for sound investments has so far exceeded the supply that British consols to-day sold at the unprecedented price of 114. The foreigners are also liberal buyers of investment bonds in our market, and the movement will undoubtedly extend to stocks in time. It is worthy of note that the recently issued Government 4s sold at 118⅝, the highest price they have yet touched. Railway earnings continue to be satisfactory, and steady progress is being made with the reorganization of bankrupt properties. There is some hope that the Pacific roads debt re-funding bill may be acted on at the present session of Congress, and it was on this that Union Pacific stock developed activity and strength to-day. On sales of nearly 25,000 shares, the stock advanced to 9⅝, and closed at 9⅝, a net gain of 1¼ points. The money market shows increasing ease, commercial paper of good standing being in active demand.

Sugar and Tobacco led the speculation in the industrials. The former made its highest price at the opening—126½—and then fell back to 125¼, but closed at 126⅜, a net gain of ⅞. Tobacco was marked up to 75, and closed strong at 72⅞, a net gain of 1⅞. The 6 per cent. scrip sold at 75⅞. Other industrials scored fractional gains. The Grangers were all up a point or more. Louisville and Nashville gained 1⅝, Kansas and Texas preferred ⅝, and Southern preferred 1. Missouri Pacific moved up to 27⅝, and closed at 27½, a net gain of 1⅜. Manhattan and Pacific Mail each gained more than a point. Wheeling and Lake Erie was strong. Mr. Washington E. Connor has returned to the Street, after an absence of several months in the South. The market closed strong at the best prices of the day.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2½@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates were 3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5@5½ per cent.; names of good calibre, but less well known, 5½@6 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $75,172,823; balances, $6,888,532; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $769,345.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Discount rate in the open market, 9-16@⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and easier. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾@$4.87⅞ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼@$4.88⅝ for demand, $4.88⅝@$4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86⅞ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—70c premium. Boston—Holiday. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¾@68¾. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54¢.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

	1896.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
Net imports from Jan 1	$18,901,899	$2,804,475	$16,097,424	
Exports for same period	16,097,424	16,255,635		$158,211
Net imports				
Net exports to date		11,402,070		11,402,070
Net exports to date, 1894		42,128,820		42,128,820

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were strong, particularly the 4s, 1925, which advanced ⅝ for both coupon and registered. The sales were $193,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 118@118⅝; $5,000 5s, coupon, at 113⅝, and $1,500 4s, 1907, coupon, at 109⅞. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	100
4s, r., 1907	108⅜	109
4s, c., 1907	109¼	110
4s, r., 1925	117⅝	117⅝
4s, c., 1925	118¼	118⅝
5s, r., 1904	112½	112¾
5s, c., 1904	113¾	114
Currency 6s, 1897	105	
Currency 6s, 1898	103	
Currency 6s, 1899	105	
Cherokee 4s, 1896	107½	
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	

In State securities, $1,000 Alabama, Class C, sold at 100; $5,000 do., Class A, at 108¾, and $10,000 Virginia funded debt at 70 of 1991, at 60½.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Mechanics'	188
American Exchange	117	Merchants'	134
Broadway	230	Metropolis	415
Central National	118	National Union	105
Chatham	300	New-Amsterdam	190
City	600	New-York	284
Commerce	203	New-York County	600
Corn Exchange	285	Pacific	130
Fifth Avenue	2900	Park	270
First Nat. of S. I.	115	Phenix	100
Fourth National	181	Republic	147
Garfield National	200	Seaboard National	147
German-American	110	Southern National	100
Hanover	312	State of New-York	108
Importers & Traders'	535	Third National	105½
Lincoln National	680	Tradesmen's	95
Manhattan	207	United States Nat.	175
Market & Fulton	200	Western National	110

There were sales of 5 shares of Third National at 105½ and 100 shares of Manhattan at 207.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, 1¾, to 61⅝; Illinois Central, 1, to 98¾; Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 53⅜; St. Paul, ⅝, to 79½; Erie, ⅛ to 15⅛; New-York Central, ⅛, to 99½, and Atchison, ⅛, to 16⅜. Declined—Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 41⅝; Reading, ⅛, to 6⅜, and Union Pacific, ⅛, to 5½. British Consols advanced ⅜, to 113⅝ for both money and the account.

LONDON, April 20—4:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £35,000. Money, ¼@½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills is 9-16 per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 101f 25c for the account. Spanish 4s, 61⅝.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Stocks.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	15	14⅝	13	14⅝	-⅛	14⅝	15¼	1,100
American Cotton Oil pf	87	87½	86½	87½	-1⅛	87½	88	1,500
*American Sugar Refineries	126¼	126½	125¼	126⅜	-⅞	126⅜	126½	19,740
*Am. Sugar Refineries pf	108	108¼	108	108¼	-⅛	108	108½	840
American Tobacco	73	75	72	72⅞	-1⅞	72⅞	73	10,460
Ann Arbor pf	27½	28	27½	28	-⅛	28	28½	200
Atl., Top. & S. F., all in. pd	16½	16½	16½	16½	-⅛	16½	17	200
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	27½	28	27½	28	-⅛	28	28½	20,985
Baltimore & Ohio	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	-⅛	18⅝	18¾	200
*Brooklyn R. T.	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	-⅛	17⅝	17⅝	4,895
Buff., Rochester & Pitts.	23½	23½	23½	23½	-⅛	23½	23¾	1,635
Canada Southern	17	17	17	17	-⅛	17	17¼	200
Canadian Pacific	50¼	51	50¼	51	-1¼	50⅝	51	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	-⅛	20	20¼	100
Chicago Gas, T. R.	16⅝	17	16⅝	16¾	-⅛	16¾	16⅞	850
Chi., Burlington & Quincy	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	-⅛	69¾	69¾	300
Chicago & Northwestern	79½	80¼	79½	80¼	-⅛	80	80¼	1,530
C., M. & St. Paul	104½	105½	104½	105½	-⅛	105½	105¾	3,450
C., M. & St. Paul pf	77½	78	77½	78	-⅛	78	78½	12,401
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	127	127	127	127	-1⅛	127	127½	3,876
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	71⅞	72⅜	71⅞	72⅜	-⅛	126⅞	127¼	18,545
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	-⅛	35⅞	36	196
Colorado Fuel & Iron	51½	52⅜	51½	52⅜	-⅛	72¼	72⅝	3,012
Col., Hock. Valley & Toledo	31½	31⅝	31½	31⅝	-⅛	85	85½	200
Consolidated Gas Company	178¾	178¾	178¾	178¾	-⅛	52⅜	53½	100
Delaware & Hudson	164	164	163	163	-1	81	81½	544
Denver & Rio Grande pf	127⅜	128	127⅛	127⅜	-⅛	127	128⅛	1,700
Dis. & Cattle Feed., all in. pd	48	49	48	48	-⅛	48	49	5,198
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	18½	19	18½	18⅝	-⅛	18⅝	18⅝	549
Erie	98	98¾	98	98¾	-⅛	98¾	98¾	350
Erie 1st pf	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	-⅛	15⅝	15⅝	2,815
Erie 2d pf	41	41	41	41	-⅛	41	41¼	70
Evansville & Terre Haute	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	-⅛	40⅝	41¼	460
Erie T. & T.	34	34	34	34	-⅛	23⅝	24	226
Flint & Pere Marquette pf	60⅜	60⅜	60⅛	60⅜	-⅛	84	84½	177
General Electric	40	40	40	40	-⅛	60⅜	61	100
Harlem	278½	280	278½	280	-⅛	278½	280	100
Illinois Central	290	290	287½	288	-3	40	41	150
Illinois Central, leased line	96⅜	96⅞	96⅜	96⅞	-⅛	38	38½	3,690
Lacledo Gas	92	92	92	92	-⅛	96⅜	97½	30
Lake Erie & Western	27⅜	28	27⅛	27⅜	-⅛	27⅛	28	1,165
Lake Erie & Western pf	15	15⅜	15	15⅜	-⅛	15	15⅜	5
Lake Shore	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	-⅛	18½	19	1,100
Louisville & Nashville	148¼	148¾	148¼	148¾	-⅛	70	71	1,000
Manhattan Beach	51¾	53	51¾	53	-⅛	148¼	149	120
Manhattan Con.	12	12	12	12	-⅛	53¾	53	12,820
*Metropolitan Traction	109½	111	109½	111	-1¼	111¼	111¾	100
Michigan Central	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	-⅛	95	96	1,240
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	-⅛	105¼	106	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	27⅞	28⅜	27⅞	28⅜	-⅛	95½	96	100
Missouri Pacific	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	-⅛	12¾	12¾	100
*National Lead Co	26½	27⅝	26¾	27½	-⅛	28⅝	28½	2,100
*National Lead Co. pf	28	28	28	28	-⅛	27⅝	27⅞	11,570
National Linseed Oil	91	91	91	91	-⅛	28	28¼	547
New-England	19	19	19	19	-⅛	91	91½	169
New-Jersey Central	48	48	48	48	-⅛	18	20	100
New-York Central	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	-⅛	40	50	125
New-York, C. & St. L. 1st pf.	97½	97¾	96¾	97¼	-⅛	107½	107¾	2,730
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	80	80	80	80	-⅛	97¾	97¾	4,950
New-York, Susq. & West.	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝	-⅛	79	80	1,013
New-York, Susq. & West. pf.	23½	23½	23½	23½	-⅛	34½	34¾	11,060
Norfolk & Western pf.	5	5	5	5	-⅛	85	9	850
North American	22¼	23¼	22¼	23¼	-⅛	22¾	23	115
Northern Pacific	5	5	5	5	-⅛	5	5	5
Northern Pacific pf	6¼	6¼	5⅞	6¼	-⅛	4¼	5	150
Ontario & Western	10⅝	11¼	10⅝	11¼	-⅛	11¼	11½	2,975
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	-⅛	11⅞	12	5,052
Ore. S. L. & U. N., 1st in. pd.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	-⅛	15⅝	15⅝	2,974
Pacific Mail	27⅜	28¼	27⅜	28¼	-⅛	8¾	8¾	1,270
Peoria, Dec. & Evansville	2½	2½	2½	2½	-⅛	28¼	28½	104
Phil. & Read., 1st in. pd.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	-⅛	7½	8½	100
P., C., C. & St. L.	55¾	56½	55¾	56½	-⅛	28¼	28½	1,753
Pullman Palace Car Co.	160	160	160	160	-⅛	12¾	12¾	1,920
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	-⅛	56¾	57¼	340
St. Louis Southwestern	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛	159	160	50
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	-⅛	114½	115½	50
St. Paul & Omaha	40½	40½	40½	40½	-⅛	5⅛	5¼	200
St. Paul & Omaha pf	122	122	122	122	-⅛	40½	40¾	125
Southern Pacific	19⅜	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	-⅛	11⅞	12	100
Southern Railway	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	-⅛	12½	12¾	505
Southern Railway pf	31½	31⅞	31½	31⅞	-⅛	70	80	400
Tennessee Coal & Iron	31	31⅝	31	31⅝	-⅛	10	10¾	2,650
Texas Pacific		31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	-⅛	31⅞	32	5,140
Union Pacific, L. T. & L.	8½	8½	8½	8½	-⅛	8⅝	8¾	4,025
Union Pac., D. & G.	8½	8½	8½	8½	-⅛	8⅝	8¾	160
U. S. Cordage, 1st pf	4	4	4	4	-⅛	4¼	4¾	400
U. S. Cordage, 2d pf	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛	3⅝	4	24,480
United States Leather	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	-⅛	4¼	4¾	210
*United States Leather pf	87½	87⅝	87½	87⅝	-⅛	4¼	4¾	400
United States Rubber	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	-⅛	19	19¾	395
United States Rubber pf	26¾	27⅝	26¾	27⅝	-⅛	85	9	100
Wabash	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛	61⅞	62⅛	1,890
Wabash pf	7	7⅜	7	7⅜	-⅛	26⅜	27	700
Western Union Telegraph	18¾	19⅛	18¾	19⅛	-⅛	86¾	87	200
Wheeling & Lake Erie	84⅜	85½	84⅜	85½	-⅛	7¼	7½	1,900
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	95⅜	97⅛	95⅜	97⅛	-⅛	19⅝	19¾	3,425
Total sales		105⅜	103⅝	105⅜	-⅛	85½	85⅝	7,678
		36⅜	36	36⅜	-⅛	10⅜	10⅝	200
						36	36½	310
								233,949

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Comstock Tun	.05	.05	.05	.05				1,000
Phenix	.08	.08	.03	.03				1,000
Total sales								2,000
*Unlisted.								

Bonds.

Amer Cotton Oil Co 5s	6,000	101½	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	8,000	80½	
Atch., Top & S Fe 2d 4s	2,000	70	
Trust Receipts	5,000	70⅛	
1st Installment Paid	5,000	70⅛	
	10,000	70⅛	
	4,000	26½	
Atch, Topeka & S Fe Gen 4s	5,000	96⅜	
	10,000	96⅝	
	23,000	96¾	
	3,000	74⅞	
Ches. & Ohio Con 5s	25,000	104¼	
	16,000	104¼	
	13,000	104¼	
	50,000	104⅝	
Ches & Ohio Gen 6s	54,000	75⅝	
	3,000	74⅞	
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Cons 4s	3,000	95¼	
Chi, Bur & Qy Deb 5s	4,000	100½	
Chi, Bur & Qy Conv 5s	1,000	101⅛	
Chi, Bur & Qy Conv 5s	1,000	101	
Chicago & North Pac 1st Trust Receipts	25,000	48⅛	
	10,000	48⅛	
	15,000	48⅜	
	16,000	48⅜	
	9,000	48⅜	
	8,000	48⅛	
	23,000	48¼	
Chicago & Northwestern Cons 7s	1,000	140½	
Chicago & N W S F 5s	1,000	108¼	
	5,000	108¼	
Chicago & N W Ext 4s	1,000	101½	
Chicago, R I & P Ext 5s	11,000	103⅝	
	5,000	103⅝	
	5,000	116¼	
Clev, Lor & Wh 1st	5,000	107	
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	3,000	100	
Colorado Midland 1st Trust Receipts	10,000	25	
	5,000	75	
	5,000	75½	
	10,000	75	
	8,000	75½	
Colorado Midland 4s Trust Co Certfs	1,000	25	
	5,000	24½	
	10,000	24½	
	10,000	24½	
	9,000	24½	
	1,000	25	
Colum & Ninth Av 1st	1,000	112	
Consumers' Gas Compy of Chicago 1st 5s	2,000	84	
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	500	66	
Duluth & Iron Rge 1st	3,000	104	
East Tennessee Reorgan Lien 4-5s	10,000	91	
	5,000	91½	
East Tenn., Va. & Ga Cons Gold 5s	1,000	105⅞	
	1,000	109	
Erie General Lien 3-4s	1,000	93	
	5,000	66½	
Fort Worth & D C 1st Trust Co Certfs	9,000	93⅛	
	25,000	93⅝	
	45,000	93⅝	
H & Tex Cen G M 4s	5,000	94	
H & Texas Cen 1st 5s	9,000	98⅝	
	11,000	70⅛	
International & Gt N 1st	2,000	118	
L S & M S 2d Reg	6,000	119¾	
Lehigh Valley Term 5s	2,000	120½	
Louisville & Nashville	5,000	70⅝	
	15,000	70⅝	
	5,000	70⅝	
	5,000	70⅝	
	15,000	100	
Unified Gold 4s	25,000	78	
Lo, N A & Chic G M	8,000	73⅝	
Manhattan Rally Con 4s	5,000	96⅜	
Metropolitan Elevd 1st	2,000	119	
Milwkee & St Paul 1st Iowa & Minn Div	7,000	127	
Milwkee & St Paul Cons	1,000	128½	
Mo, Kans & Tex 1st 4s	3,000s3	85	
Mo, Kans & Texas 2d	7,000	85¼	
	11,000	85¾	
Mo, Kans & Texas 2d	33,000	59¾	
	15,000	59¾	
	16,000	60	
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	5,000	71½	
Missouri Pac 1st Cons	2,000	92½	
	8,000	93	
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	1,500	66	
	5,000	66¼	
	6,000	66¾	
Morris & Essex 1st	1,000	143	
N Y, Chi & St L 4s	24,000	103	
North Pacific 1st 6s	1,000	115½	
	19,000c	115½	
	1,000	115¾	
	10,000	115⅝	
	2,000s3	115¾	
North Pacific 1st Reg	10,000	115¾	
North Pacific 2d Coup	81,000	112	
North Pacific Coup 6s	10,000	50	
	20,000	49⅞	
	6,000	49⅞	
	15,000	49⅞	
	500	49⅞	
North Pacific Div Scrip Extended	500	72	
North Pac Terminal 1st	1,000	105	
North Pac & Mon 1st Trust Co Certfs	4,000	37½	
	16,000	37	
	5,000s3	37	
Norfolk & Western Maryland & Wash 1st	500	66	
Ohio & Mississippi Cons	1,000	108¾	
Ohio Southern 1st	1,000	93	
Oreg Imp Co Con 6s Trust Co Certfs	5,000	23¾	
	25,000	23	
Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Co Certfs	8,000	113⅜	
	8,000	113¾	
Oregon S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs	10,000	68½	
	10,000	68¾	
	15,000	69	
Assented	5,000	69	
Peo & Eastern 1st	4,000	77¾	
People's G & C Chicago 1st Cons 6s	10,000s3	99¼	
Philа & Reading Gen 4s	10,000	79⅝	
Tr Co Ctfs Stm Assd	10,000	79⅝	
	10,000	79⅝	
	20,000	79⅝	
	1,000	80	
Pitts & Western 1st 4s	5,000	73½	
Rensr & Sar 1st Registered	7,000x1	141¾	
Rio Grande Western 1st	5,000	75⅝	
	10,000	75⅞	
	2,000	75⅞	
Rome, Wat & Ogdn Con	10,000	116¼	
St Jo & Grand Isl 1st Trust Co Certfs	27,000	50	
	1,000	49⅞	
St L, A & T H 1st 5s	5,000	106	
St Louis & Iron M 5s	2,000	78⅝	
St L & S F G M 5s	2,000	95⅝	
	3,000	95¾	
St L & San Fran 2d Class B	500	110¼	
Class C	4,000	117	
	3,000	117¾	
St L & San F Con 4s	5,000	86	
St L Southwestern 1st	2,000	74⅜	
	20,000b3	73⅞	
	3,000	23⅞	
	8,000	23⅝	
	4,000	23⅝	
	11,000	23⅝	
St Paul & Duluth 2d	5,000	103	
St P & Sioux City 1st	1,000	128	
Scioto Valley & N E 4s	1,000	86	
So Pacific of Ariz 1st	10,000	95	
	5,000	95	
South Pacific of Cal 5s Consolidated	10,000	92¼	
South Pac New Mex 1st	10,000	106⅝	
Southern Railway 1st 5s	9,000	93¼	
	25,000	93¾	
	45,000	93⅝	
Texas & N O Con 5s	10,000	96⅞	
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	1,000	89¾	
United S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co Certfs	1,000	29	
	2,000	29	

Bonds—Continued.

Kanawa & Michigan 4s	1,000	80½
	6,000	81½
	13,000	81½
Kansas Pacific 6s, 1895	15,000	107½
	20,000	107½
	6,000	108
	6,000	108¼
Kansas Pacific 6s, 1896	5,000	109
	30,000	109
Kansas Pacific 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs	20,000	74
	15,000	75
	1,000	75
	6,000	75½
Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Division Assented	1,000	110
Lacledе Gas Light Co of St Louis 1st 5s	1,000	94½
	10,000	94½
Lex Ave & Pav Ry 1st	45,000	111⅜
	8,000	111⅞
Total sales		

Bonds—Continued.

Texas & Pacific 2d Inc	5,000	22⅜
Tol & Ohio Central 1st	1,000	97
Union Pacific Gold 6s	10,000	106⅜
Col Trust Notes	3,000	95½
	1,000	75
Wabash 1st 5s	1,000	107⅜
	2,000	107⅝
Wabash 2d Mortgage 5s	2,000	75¾
Wabash Deb Series B	33,000	20⅜
West Shore Gtd 4s Registered	2,000	105⅜
West U Col Trust 6s	10,000	106½
Wilkes & Eastern 1st	4,000	85
Total sales		$2,141,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	151		K. & D. M. pf	13¼	15⅜
Alb. & Sus	175		K. & D. M. Bon. & W.	35	45
Al. & T. H. 58	60		Lac. Gas pf.	82	84
Am. Coal	116		Long Is.	80	81½
Am. Ex	114		L., N. A. & C.	84	89½
Am Arbor	9¼		L., N. A. & C. pf	97	100
Am. T. & C. 94	97		L. S. & M. S.	104	105
Am. Tob. pf. 95	100		L. S. & M. S. pf.	20½	21
Atl. & P.	⅞	1	L. Shore	3	4
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	4	L. Erie & W.	8½	9½
Bo. A. L. pf.	102	104	M. Coal	R. 107½	
Brunswick Co.	⅝	⅞	M. C. R. pf.	107½	
B., R. & P. pf	53	56	Md. Coal pf.	40	60
B., C. R. & N.	70	75	Mex. Cent.	9	10
Ced. F. & M.	9	16½	M. & St. L.	19¾	20½
Chi. & Alt.	154	160	M. & St. L. 1st pf	79½	80½
C. & E. Ill.	42½	46	Minn. Iron	68½	70
C. & E. Ill. pf	99	100	Mob. & Ohio	22	24
N. C. & St. L.	85	90	M. & Essex	163	164½
Can. Southern	68	70	N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	14	15
C. C. C. & I.	83	85	N. Y. Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	83	85
C. C. & C.	149	150	N. Y. Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	15	25
Cleve. & P.	180	200	New Cent. Coal	7	8½
Del., Lack. & W.	174	176	N. Y. & N. H.	174	176
C. & H. C. & I.	2½	3½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	14	14⅞
C. & H. C. & I. pf	100	102	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf	76	78
Com. Cable	158	160	Norfolk So.	60	70
Cons. Coal	80	165	Norfolk & W.	¼	½
D., L. & W.	159	160½	Ont. Mining	14½	15
Den. & R. G.	12½	13½	Ore. Imp., t. r.	1	4
D., M. & Ft.	7	8	Ore. R. & N., all in. pd.	20	28
D., M. & Ft. pf	45	53	Peo. & Atl.	825	5
Det. Gas	26½	27½	Peo. & E.	5	9
D., S. S. & A.	4¾	5½	P. C. & St. L.	95	100
D., S. S. & A. pf	10¾	12½	Quicksilver	1½	2
E. & T. H. pf.	43	55	Quick. pf.	15	18
Flint & P. M.	13	15½	Rens. & Sar.	182	
Gt. Nor. pf.	109	112	R. G. West.	16½	17⅝
G. B. & W.	1	½	R. G. W. pf.	43	46
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	3	½	St. J. & G. I.	1½	1⅝
Homestake	30		St. P. & D.	23	26
H. & Texas		2½	St. P. & D. pf.	87	91
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	73	75	St. P., M. & M.	110	114
Ill. Steel Co.	73	75	Sil. bull cts.	67¾	68¼
Int. Con. & Insulating	25	30	Tol. & O. C.	35	40
Iowa Cent. pf.	9	9¼	T. & P.	73	77
Iowa Cent.	37	37½	T. & P. W.	7½	9
K. & Mich.	5	8	Tol., St. L. & K. C.	5½	6
K. & D. M.	2½	4	U. S. Cord.	40	48
*Unlisted.			U. S. C. pf.	9	9¾
			Wells., F. Ex.	98	101
			*W. U. Beef	8	8½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Ref	125¾	126⅝	125

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 20 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
18 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
83 Cedar St.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall St.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Receives Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC & MONTANA RAILROAD COMPANY AND THE HOLDERS OF Knickerbocker Trust Co. Receipts therefor.

New-York, April 8th, 1896.

The undersigned Committee, after negotiation with the Northern Pacific Reorganization Managers, has arranged with the latter that, pursuant to the provisions of Page 14 of the Plan of Reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad System, the bonds of the Northern Pacific & Montana Railroad Company may participate in such reorganization, receiving for each $1,000 present bond, with all unpaid coupons attached, $500 in the new 3 per cent. General Lien Bonds, bearing interest from January 1st, 1897, $500 in the new Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Holders of bonds of the Northern Pacific and Montana Railroad Company, or of Knickerbocker Trust Company Receipts therefor, in order to participate in this arrangement, are notified to **deposit their bonds or receipts with Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New-York, not later than APRIL 23d,** obtaining in exchange therefor suitable reorganization certificates to be issued by them. Bonds or receipts not so deposited may, at the discretion of the Reorganization Managers, be excluded from the benefits of this arrangement.

The undersigned committee are unanimously of the opinion that prompt acceptance of the foregoing proposition is for the best interests of all bondholders or receipt holders.

GEORGE R. SHELDON,
ROBERT MACLAY,
CHAS. T. BARNEY,
ISIDOR WORMSER,
ARTHUR LINCOLN Secy. } Committee.
HOWARD MANSFIELD, Counsel.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. 5 % BONDS OF 1925.

(LOAN OF 1885.)

In consequence of the appointment of Receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and with a view to the protection of the interests of the holders of the above-mentioned Bonds, we invite holders of such Bonds to deposit the same, with all Coupons attached, at our office, on or before June 1, 1896, subject to an agreement dated April 10, 1896, between Speyer & Co. of New-York, Speyer Brothers of London, and the depositing Bondholders. Copies of such Agreement may be obtained on application at our office.

We will buy, on the terms of the Agreement, the Coupons and interest installments maturing August 1, 1896, on deposited Coupon or Registered Bonds, in case the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company should make default in paying the same when due.

Trust Receipts will be given for Bonds deposited, and such receipts will be exchangeable for engraved Bearer Certificates. Application will be made to the New-York and London Exchanges for the listing of these Certificates.

Speyer & Co. and Speyer Brothers will make no charge against depositing Bondholders for their services.

SPEYER & CO.,
11 BROAD STREET.
New-York, April 21st, 1896.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR FIRST MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS OF THE OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the holders of the certificates of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company for deposited First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of The Omaha and St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the office of Edward W. Sheldon, No. 45 Wall Street, New-York, on Monday, the 27th day of April, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, for the following purposes: (1) to consider what disposition shall be made of the railway and property purchased by the Committee at the sale held January 27, 1896, and any offers for the purchase of such property which may be submitted at that meeting; (2) to consider whether any new plan of reorganization should be adopted by said certificate holders; (3) to take such action as may be necessary or proper to carry out any resolutions adopted at such meeting; and (4) to act upon any other matter that may be brought before such meeting.

Dated New-York, April 9th, 1896.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH. } Committee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

OREGON SHORT LINE & UTAH NORTHERN REORGANIZATION.

The committee has received, under the Plan of Reorganization, the following securities: **$10,492,000** Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Co., being 97 per cent. of the amount outstanding; **$1,431,000** Utah Southern General Mortgage bonds, being 93 per cent. of the amount outstanding; **$1,703,000** Utah Southern Extension First Mortgage bonds, being 90 per cent. of the amount outstanding; **$24,550,000** of the Capital Stock of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Co., being 93 per cent. of the amount outstanding.

In addition to the above, **$12,749,500** Collateral Trust 5 per cent. bonds of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Co., being 98 per cent. of the amount outstanding, have assented to the plan.

The committee has this day voted to extend the time for deposit or stamping of all classes of securities receivable under said Plan until and including **MAY 1ST, 1896.** After that date securities will be received **ONLY** at the discretion of the committee and upon payment of **PENALTIES** as follows, to wit: **FIFTY DOLLARS ($50)** upon each bond and **ONE DOLLAR ($1)** on each share of stock, **IN ADDITION** to the assessment required by the Plan.

SAMUEL CARR, Chairman,
Ames Building, Boston.
ALEXANDER E. ORR,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
NATHANIEL THAYER,
GORDON ABBOTT,
GARDINER M. LANE,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
GEORGE P. BUTLER, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York.
HENRY G. NICHOLS, Counsel.

New-York, April 15, 1896.
Boston,

REORGANIZATION OF THE Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

SECOND MORTGAGE CLASS A BONDS, SECOND MORTGAGE CLASS B BONDS, INCOME BONDS OF 1889.

To the Holders of Union Trust Company Certificates of Deposit for the above-named Bonds:

The preferred Stock of the New Company is now ready for delivery, and has been listed on the New-York Stock Exchange, and the balance of the cash assessment on the above-mentioned Bonds—being two per cent. on the par value thereof—has been called for payment on or before the thirtieth of April, 1896.

Certificates should be presented, and payment made, at the office of Union Trust Company of New-York, 80 Broadway, on or before April thirtieth, 1896; after which date payments, if received, will be subject to such penalties as the Committee may prescribe.

New-York, April 15th, 1896.

Union Trust Company of New York.

Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co. ATCHISON AND PIKE'S PEAK First Mortgage 6 % Gold Bonds AND CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC Funded Coupon 7 % Gold Bonds.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above bonds, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of the bondholders, and hereby request the deposit of said bonds with the Union Trust Company of New-York (which will issue its negotiable certificates therefor) under the terms of the Bondholders' Agreement, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Union Trust Company, or from either of the undersigned.

Dated New-York, March 23, 1896.

SIMON BORG,
20 Nassau Street,
JAMES M. HAM,
40 Wall Street,
EDWARD H. ROLLINS, JR., } Committee.
31 Pine Street,
GILMER CLAPP,
Ames Building, Boston, Mass.

Government AND Municipal Bonds BOUGHT AND SOLD.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HARRIS & CO., BANKERS,
15 WALL STREET.

AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS' Preferred and Common Stock for Sale.
W. H. TILLMAN, 10 Wall St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ELMIRA AND LAKE ONTARIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at its office, Room 15, No. 20 Whitehall Street, New-York City, on THURSDAY, May 7, 1896, at 12 M., at which an election will be held for nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election.

STEPHEN W. WHITE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 6th, 1896, at the Company's principal office, in Cleveland, Ohio.

ALLYN COX, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on AVENUE A, SEVENTY-SEVENTH AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH STREETS in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said Board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held in Part I., at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of April, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on Avenue A, Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, for the simple absolute fee thereof, to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Avenue A with the northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street, and running thence northerly along said easterly line of Avenue A 204 feet 4 inches to the southerly line of Seventy-eighth Street; thence easterly along said Seventy-eighth Street 123 feet; thence southerly and parallel with the said easterly line of Avenue A 204 feet 4 inches to the northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street 123 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, March 31st, 1896.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row New-York City.

FEDERAL BANK.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, to all persons in any wise interested in the Federal Bank, that the undersigned, the receiver of said bank, will render a full, accurate, and FINAL ACCOUNT of all his proceedings, on oath, to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at Part I. of the Special Term thereof, to be held in the County Court House in the City of New-York on the 5th day of May, 1896, at the opening of court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, and a motion will then and there be made that the said account be referred to a referee to examine and report thereon.—Dated New-York, April 11th, 1896.

IRVING C. GAYLORD, Receiver,
32 Nassau Street,
New-York City.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, April 22d,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.

100 shs. Minn. & St. Louis R. R. 2d Prefd.
25 shs. Minn. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Prefd.
62 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
$12,000 Madison Square Garden Co. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$10,000 Mo., Kan. & Texas R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1990.
$10,000 Ellis, Lex. & Big Sandy R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1902.
94 shs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
8 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
9 shs. Warren R. R. Co.
300 shs. Long Island R. R. Co.
150 shs N. Y., New-Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
7 shs. Bank of America.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
15 shs. Yonkers Gaslight Co.
48 shs. Illinois Central R. R. Co.
$500 Cent. R. R. of New-Jersey 5 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Reg. Bds., 1987.
$2,000 Cent. R. R. of New-Jersey 5 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bds., 1987.
$20,000 West Shore R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 2361.
$19,500 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé Ry. 4 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bds., 1995.
$10,000 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé Ry. 4 p. c. Adj. Bds., 1995.
$400 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé Ry. 4 p. c. Scrip.
$20,000 N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$6,000 N. Y., New-Haven & Hartford R. R. 4 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1903.
$8,000 Pennsylvania R. R. 4 p. c. R. E. Purchase Money 1st Mtge. Bds., 1923.
$10,000 Bal. & Ohio So. Western Ry. 4½ p. c. 1st Consl. Mtge. Bds., 1993.
$20,000 Long Island R. R. Co. 4 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bds. 1938.
$10,000 Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1937, (Certfs. of Deposit.)
15 shs. Babylon Natl. Bank.
100 shs. U. S. Equitable Gas Co., N. Y.
100 shs. Retsof Mining Co.
$3,000 Retsof Mining Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1925.
$500 Retsof Mining Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Scrip.
$8,000 Des Moines & Ft. Dodge R. R. 1st Mtge. 2½ p. c. Bds., 1905.
(By order of Executor of E. J. Donnell.)
1 seat N. Y. Cotton Exchange.
1 seat N. Y. Produce Exchange.
(By order of Administrator.)
10 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music, (Hypd.)
(For account of whom it may concern.)
Pew 217, ground floor, centre of South Aisle, 5th Avenue Presbyterian Church.
100 shs. Battopilas Mining Co.
150 shs. McDonald Nut Lock Co., (Hypd.)
25 shs, 4th National Bank.
12 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
10 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. National Union Bank.
100 shs. Kings County Fire Ins. Co.
5 shs. Nassau Fire Ins. Co.
6 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
30 shs. Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.
300 shs. Broadway Bank.
$1,000 Kewanee, Green Bay & West. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
25 shs. National Safe Deposit Co.
200 shs. Utica & Black River R. R.
50 shs. Globe Fire Ins. Co.
$12,000 Penn. Plate Glass Co. of Irvin, Pa., 6 p. c. Bds.; Jan., 1895, Coups., (Hypothecated.)
50 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
25 shs. Commonwealth Ins. Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
10 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
5 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
$2,000 Hartford & West Hartford Horse R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1924, (Hypd.)
$1,000 Pacific R. R. of Mo. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Extd. Bond, 1938, (Indorsed.)
20 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
25 shs. S. Murray Shipp & Trust Co.
$30,000 Col. Fuel & Iron Co. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Skg. Fd. Bds., 1943.
200 shs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
24 shs. Broadway Insurance Co.
41 shs. Butcher's & Drovers' Bank.
38 shs. Long Island Bank.
70 shs. Broadway Insurance Co.
22 shs. Southern Natl. Bank.
1,005 shs. Houston & Texas Central R. R. Co.
$7,520 State of Louisiana Baby Bds.
60 shs. Lazelle, Dalley & Co., (250 p. c. p'd in.)
25 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co., (Hypd.)

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, April 21, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(By order of Louisa S. Wright, administratrix, &c., of Jane Jones, deceased.)
Claim against Benjamin W. Veruooy, amounting to $5,500 with interest from October, 1892.
(By order of administratrix of Samuel Ketchum,)
1 membership New-York Produce Exchange.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$5,563,000 St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Co. Consolidated Mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.
100 shares Second Avenue R. R. Co., $100 each.
995 shares Keely Motor Co. of New-England (hypothecated.)
Order for 100 shares Keely Motor Co. of New-England issued Jan. 26, 1893, (hypothecated.)
Agreements by John W. Keely to deliver 90 shares of a company to be organized, based on certain inventions of his, known as a Liberator, a Vibratory Engine and other inventions.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

DIVIDENDS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mortgage 4 Per Cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of New-York, Saturday, April 25, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1896, and will reopen May 1 at 10 A. M.

OSBORN, Sec'y.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 18, 1896.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD CO.,
April 13, 1896.

The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on May 1, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. April 23, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 2, 1896.

F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF CONSOLIDATED First Mtge. 5 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the East Tenn., Va. & Ga. R'y Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Saturday, April 25, 1896, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1896, and will open May 1 at 10 A. M.

JOSIAH F. HILL, Sec'y Southern R'y Co.
New-York, April 18, 1896.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK,
New-York, April 14, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared an annual dividend of 16 Per Cent., payable on and after May 1, 1896.

The transfer books will be closed until May 1.

CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

IRON CAR EQUIPMENT CO. SPECIAL 5s Sold Bonds.—The Central Trust Company will pay the July 1st, 1895, coupon on above bonds, at their office, on and after May 1, 1896.

H. A. V. POST, Treasurer for Committee.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE POST Office Department and Postal Service.—Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., April 4, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received at this department until THURSDAY, May 7, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing wrapping paper, wrapping paper for facing slips, twine, letter scales, postmarking and rating stamps, rubber stamps, canceling ink, pads, paper, rubber goods, pens, penholders, pencils, inks, mucilage, glass goods, rulers, folders, articles of steel, rubber erasers, books, typewriter supplies, and miscellaneous stationery, in such quantities of the different articles, respectively, and at such times and from time to time, as they may be ordered, during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1896, and ending June 30, 1897, for the use of any branch of the departmental or postal service. Blanks for proposals, with specifications giving detailed statements of the requirements to be met in respect to each article, and also the estimated quantities probably to be required of each, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding and conditions to be observed by bidders, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of the Division of Post Office Supplies, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, to waive technical defects, and to accept any part of any bid and reject the other part. WM. L. WILSON, Postmaster General.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., MARCH 23, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing such quantities of fuel as may be required in Dept. of the East, during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1896, will be received here, and at offices of Quartermasters at Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Plattsburg Barracks, La.; Buffalo, Fort Niagara, Madison Barracks, and Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, Ct.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Columbus Barracks, O.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Barrancas, St. Francis Barracks, and Key West Barracks, Fla., until 12 o'clock M., Eastern time, April 22, 1896, and then opened. The U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals will be endorsed, Proposals for Fuel at ——." C. G. SAWTELLE, Q. M. Gen'l.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H., APRIL 20, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock M., Eastern time, May 20, 1896, and then opened, for printing required during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Successful bidder will be required to furnish necessary plant and material. The work is to be done on Governors Island, N. Y. H., in a building furnished by the Government, rent free. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Printing." C. G. SAWTELLE, Q. M. Gen'l.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.

1,269 Broadway 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

MODERATE SPECULATIVE DEMAND AND PRICES LOWER.

Business Mainly Local Switching and Scalping—Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Dull and Lower—Provisions Easier and Very Quiet—Cotton Dull and a Shade Lower—Coffee Quiet and About Steady.

The grain speculation was very moderate and confined mainly to local houses, with considerable switching between May and July, and prices lower at the close, as influenced by the West. Provisions were lower early, but reacted later on a light trade. Cotton was dull and a shade lower. Coffee was dull and about steady.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator.....	Nominal
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator.....	25½@ 25⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....	39 @ ..
Flour, straights, Spring.....	$3.00 @$3.60
Flour, straights, Winter.....	3.75 @ 3.85
Cotton, middling uplands.....	7 15-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	17 @ 20
Pork, mess.....	9.00 @10.25
Lard, Western steam.....	@ 5.20
Beef, family.....	9.50 @11.00
Butter, creamery, fancy.....	15 @ 5%
Sugar, granulated.....	5½@ 5%
Coffee, Rio No. 7.....	13⅜@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new....	9¾@ 10¼
Copper, lake.....	10¼@ ..
Lead.....	3.05 @ ..

WHEAT—Contracts were in moderate demand at irregular prices, with trading chiefly local switching between May and July. Opening weak and declining ⅝@c, with the West and on easier cables, with Kansas reporting good crop weather and local shorts covering, rallying ⅛c, and closing weak at ⅜@1c decline....Spot was dull and nominally lower, with only 1,000 bushels ungraded red sold at 70c, in elevator....Quotations at close: No. 2 red, to arrive, at 69½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, 2¾c over May price, free on board, afloat; spot No. 2 hard Duluth, 3½c over May, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 2c over May price, to arrive; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 6c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, 25,000 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 85,993 bushels; receipts, 6,475 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 35,942 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouses decreased for the week 314,852 bushels, or to 467,705 bushels, (6,000 bushels contract red and 137,246 bushels No. 1 Northern, Spring, and 8,000 bushels afloat.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 847,000 bushels, or to 58,483,000 bushels, against 68,626,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were dull and weak at ⅛@¼c decline, following wheat and the West, with local longs realizing....Spot was scarce and firm at ¼c advance. Sales, 9,700 bushels, including 1,700 bushels spot on private terms; 2,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 39c, elevator; 2,000 bushels steamer yellow at 39½c, elevator; 2,000 bushels steamer mixed at 39c, elevator, and 2,000 bushels steamer mixed at 39c, elevator....Receipts, 136,500 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 176,292 bushels....Clearances hence, 487 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 25,072 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouses decreased for the week 52,772 bushels, or to 48,246 bushels (No. 2 mixed, 2,000 bushels, and 4,344 bushels steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 324,000 bushels, or to 17,170,000 bushels, against 11,520,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts lost ⅜c with the West, but closed firm, with only a local trade....Spot were in fair jobbing demand at unchanged prices....Sales, 64,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 27c; No. 3 white at 25½c for 3,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 27½c for 50,000 bushels for export; No. 3 white, clipped, 27c; No. 2 mixed, 25¾@25⅞c for 7,000 bushels; No. 3, 2¢c; rejected white, 24½c for 4,000 bushels; rejected mixed, 22¼c; No. 2 Chicago, 26¾c; track mixed, 25½@26½c; track white, 27@29c for 20,000 bushels....Receipts, 120,000 bushels, exports, 38,086 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouses increased 4,408 bushels, or to 1,488,077 bushels, (429,966 bushels No. 2 white and 213,012 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 142,000 bushels, or to 9,483,000 bushels, against 6,242,000 bushels same time last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April.....	.....	@..	74⅞
May.....	735,000	72 1-16@73	72⅝
June.....	.....	@..	72
July.....	1,195,000	71⅞@72⅝	72
September.....	15,000	72 @72⅝	72¼
December.....	.....	.. @..	73⅝
Total.....	1,945,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April.....	.....	@..	36¾
May.....	85,000	36¼@36½	36¼
July.....	45,000	37⅛@37¼	37⅛
September.....	115,000	38⅛@38¼	38¼
Total.....	245,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May.....	45,000	24⅝@24¾	24¾
July.....	35,000	24⅝@24¾	24⅝
No. 2 White—			
May.....	.....	.. @..	25⅝
Total.....	80,000		

FLOUR—Market generally steady, with only a moderate demand from jobbers. Sales, 14,000 bbls, including of City Mills 3,200 bbls patents, 2,100 bbls clear, and 500 bbls extra, at quotations; 2,000 bbls Spring patents, on private terms; 1,700 bbls bakers' extra, at $2.95@$3.10; 150 bbls straight Winter at $8.25, in sacks, and 150 bbls clear do at $3.25, in sacks....Arrivals, 9,566 bbls and 4,414 sacks; exports, 6,653 bbls and 17,408 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 24,926 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady at $2.50@$2.85.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 65c; coarse meal, 78c; fine white, 85@90c.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$2.90; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.40.

FEED—Fairly active and firm. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@65c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 60@65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was an easier tone to the market. While prime yellow held in warehouses was not offered under 25½c, free on board, yet the dull condition of demand was shown in the inability to sell from dock at 25¼c, free on board, with the best bid 25c. There was absence of material export inquiry. France has reduced its bidding, and, as the Marseilles market had been the only buyer of consequence for some time, the feature exercised more or less influence. Good off yellow had no positive price in its scarcity; an urgent order for a small lot would not have been filled at possibly the outside price quoted for prime. Crude in barrels was in unimportant supply; small lots could have been placed possibly at 22½c. While the weakness was noted upon Eastern and Western marketable centres for refined goods, yet the South was confident, and declined to accept prices for crude that were current a few days since, with like and even 19c asked for bulk lots at near-coast points. Linseed was in moderate jobbing demand at steady prices. American at 40c; boiled at 43c; Calcutta at 52c....LARD OIL was in fair jobbing demand; quoted at 50@51c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, April 20.—Oil closed at $1.21, the only quotation. Standard Oil Company's price, $1.20.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a decline of 12½ points for pork, 7½ points for lard, and 10 points for bacon, through the liberal receipts of hogs, which were beyond estimates. The close showed a slight reaction. Demands continued slack. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 23,000 head. Chicago shipments last week: 4,105 bbls pork, 5,488,078 lb lard, 11,177,844 lb meats; same time last year: 3,376 bbls pork, 4,514,503 lb lard, 11,742,785 lb meats.

LARD—The West was down 7½ points, and reacted 12½ points with the decline through the continued dull trading and full receipts of hogs, where April closed 4.85c, nominal; May was at 4.85@4.90c, closing at 4.85@4.87½c; July at 5@5.05c, closing at 5.02½c; September at 5.15@5.17½c, closing at 5.15c bid. Here there was slack demand; cash quoted at 5.20c asked; sale of 150 tcs at 5.20c; of May option, sale of 250 tcs at 5.20c. City steam was at 4.65@4.70c; sales of 100 tcs. Refined was slow; Continent at 5.50c; South American at 5.80c; compound at 4¼@4½c, as to quality.

PORK—Exporters were moderate buyers at steady prices, taking 300 bbls mess. The West was down 12½c, and reacted 7½c, with April closing $8.50, nominal; May was $8.47½@$8.62½c, closing at 8.55c bid; July at $8.67½@$8.80, closing at $8.75 bid; September closed at $8.95, nominal....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9@$9.50 for old and $10@$10.25 for new; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clear, $11.25@$12.25.

BACON—The trading in short ribs at the West was down 12½@c points, closing with a reaction of 2½@5 points, with April at 4.25c asked. May was at 4.25@4.30c, closing at 4.27½@4.30c; July at 4.40@4.47½c, closing at 4.42½@4.45c; September at 4.57½c, nominal.

CUTMEATS—There was a moderate business at steady prices. Sales, 90 bxs rib bellies, 12-lb average, at 5c; City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4¾@4¾c; 10-lb average, 4¾@5¼c; pickled hams, 8¾@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c.

BEEF—Demand continued light, while prices were held steadily....Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9.50; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.50@$11; extra mess, in barrels, $7@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$15.50 for the best and $18@$14 for good second grade.

BEEF HAMS—Trading was dull, with $14 quoted at the West and $14.50@$15 here.

HOGS—Were lower....Bacon at 4½c, 180 lb at 4¾c, 160 lb at 4¾c, 140 lb at 5c, 120 lb at 5⅛c, pigs at 5¼c. Receipts at the West 55,299 head; same time last year, 53,865 head. Chicago—Receipts, 82,000 head; slow, 10c lower; $3.30@$3.85. Cincinnati—Receipts, 5,681 head; 10c lower; $3@$3.65. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,000 head; steady; $3.60@$3.80. Kansas City—Receipts, 6,000 head; steady to strong; $3.40@$3.65. Omaha—Receipts, 1,400 head; 5@10c lower; $3.25@$3.50.

St. Louis—Receipts, 5,181 head; lower; $3.25@$3.60. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,637 head; $3.35@$3.75.

TALLOW—Bidding was slow and easier, not exceeding 3 9-16c for city, while there was more of a pressure to sell at 3½c. In country made a moderate trading at about steady prices, with sales of 100,000 lb at 3½@3⅝c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine a quiet and nominal market at 4½c, with sales also at 4½c in Chicago. In lard stearine nothing of moment done, with 6c quoted, nominal. For oleo oil, at Rotterdam, sales of 150 tcs united at 48 florins, and of Brighton extra at 36 florins, where the stock increased last week 2,500 tcs to 12,500 tcs.

COFFEE.

Contracts had only a light

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A Number of Important Auction Sales Set Down for To-day.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the estate of Charles F. Tag, the lot on the south side of Seventy-sixth Street, 400 feet east of Columbus Avenue. The purchaser will erect on the lot a dwelling for his own occupancy.

Messrs. L. Z. Bach and T. J. McLaughlin have sold the seven-story brick apartment house, known as the Palacio, at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, 50 by 100.5.

Mr. M. S. Da Costa has purchased from Egbert S. Mack of Chicago, at about $20,000, the four-story and basement dwelling 129 East Fifty-eighth Street.

Mr. John B. James, Jr., has negotiated a deal between the executors of the late Hiram Barney and Dr. John H. Eden, whereby the latter will sell in plots a tract of twenty-seven acres on Riverdale Avenue, King's Bridge. The property will be restricted.

Mr. Felix Campbell has sold to the Woodbridge Company the five-story brick building 74 John Street, 25 by 92.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure to Charles Simon's Sons, at $35,600, the five-story brick tenement 96 St. Mark's Place, south side, 100 feet east of First Avenue, 25.10 by 97.6.

Mr. John T. Boyd sold under foreclosure to the plaintiff, the New-York Savings Bank, at $9,800, the three-story brick stable 410 West Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 121 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 18 by 98.9.

The sales at auction set down for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., auction sale, 52 West Ninety-fifth Street, south side, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue, 17 by 100.8, three-story and basement brownstone and brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 358 West Forty-first Street, north side, 100 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with stores in front and three-story brick tenement in rear. Due on judgment, $2,780.

By Philip A. Smyth, auction sales, as follows: Nos. 1,511 to 1,517 Madison Avenue, beginning at northeast corner of One Hundred and Third Street, four five-story and basement brick and stone apartment houses, the corner, with stores, being 26.11 by 70, the next 20 by 70, and the other two 27 by 70 each; also 444 and 446 East Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 94 feet west of Avenue A, each 25 by 102.2, two five-story and basement brownstone and brick flats; also 426 and 428 East Seventy-first Street, south side, between First Avenue and Avenue A, each 25 by 100 by 120, two five-story and basement brownstone and brick tenements; also 1,354 and 1,356 Avenue A, northeast corner of Seventy-second Street, respectively 25.2 and 25 by 98, two five-story and basement brick tenements, with stores; also 1,370 to 1,376 Avenue A, beginning at northeast corner of Seventy-third Street, the first being 27.2 by 98 and the others each 25 by 98, four five-story brick tenements, with stores; also 108 East Eighty-first Street, south side, 100 feet east of Park Avenue, 25 by 102.2, three-story brick flat.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, James B. Butler, referee, Arthur Street, west side, 250 feet north of Jacob Street, 25 by 120. Due on judgment, $1,285.

By William M. Ryan, auction sale, 115 West Thirty-first Street, north side, 162.6 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20.10 by 98.9, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Morris Cukor, referee, 65 Leroy Street, (17 St. Luke's Place,) north side, triangular plot 27.9 by 73.4 by ——, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, E. A. Philbin, referee, 56 Monroe Street, south side, 332 feet west of Pike Street, 25.3 by 92.8 by 25.1 by 92.6, three-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $10,835.

By James L. Wells, auction sales, as follows: Four lots, each 25 by 100, two on west side of Ogden Avenue, 307.5 feet north of Devoe Street, and two in rear on proposed Summit Avenue; also 227 South Fifth Avenue, between Third and Fourth Streets, Mount Vernon, 35 by 105, two-story and attic dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 218 West Thirty-first Street, south side, 253.10 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 21.4 by 98.9, three-story brick and brick dwelling; also plot 50 by 100 on north side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 150 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue.

By William Kennelly, auction sales as follows: No. 151 East Forty-fifth Street, north side, between Third and Lexington Avenues, 20 by 100.5, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also 142 East Seventy-ninth Street, southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, leasehold of 317 Fifth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 97, six-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $10,930.

By J. A. Van Rensselaer, foreclosure sale, Philip Livingston, referee, 250 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $6,600.

At 59 Liberty Street—By S. De Walltearss & Co., executors' sale, James Monteith property, as follows: Eighteen lots and plots on east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, between the centre line of what was One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and the centre line of what was One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street; also five lots, each 25 by 100, on the west side of Edgecombe Avenue, beginning 100 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street; also three-story stone dwelling 14 St. Nicholas Place, east side, 62.6 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, with plot 40.6 by 100; also 24 lots on St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, extending through to Edgecombe Place, beginning on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and reaching to within 35 feet of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 649 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for a one-story frame store and workshop, by Henry Ubelhor of 643 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street; cost, $2,000.

No. 276 Grand Street, for a five-story brick flat and store, by Michael Fay and William Stacom of 337 Pleasant Avenue, owners; cost, $22,000.

Nos. 636 and 638 Broadway, a ten-story brick store and lofts, by Henry E. Coe of 5 East Tenth Street, owner; cost, not estimated.

No. 197 Stanton Street, a four-story brick tenement and store, by Moritz Roselt of 198 Stanton Street, owner; cost, $12,500.

Southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street and Crescent Avenue, by Cecelia Shanley of 870 Pelham Avenue, owner; for two two-story brick dwellings; cost, $5,000.

No. 29 King Street, by the City of New-York, alterations to a four-story brick public school; cost, $200.

No. 886 Eighth Avenue, by the estate of Charles Kneeland of 97 Nassau Street, owner; alterations to a four-story brick tenement; cost, $500.

Madison Avenue, east side, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, by the Madison Square Garden Company, alterations to iron and brick theatre; cost, $75,000.

Battery Park Aquarium, alterations by the City of New-York; cost, $25,000.

No. 57 East Fifty-sixth Street, by Ferdinand Blumenthal of 57 East Fifty-sixth Street, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 724 to 738 Seventh Avenue, by James Devlin of 327 West Forty-fifth Street, owner; alterations to a four-story brick store and basement; cost, $1,800.

No. 355 West Fifty-ninth Street, by Mary J. O'Dell of 48 West Thirty-third Street, owner; alterations to a five and one-story brick hotel; cost, $250.

Southern Boulevard, south side, 100 feet west of Webster Avenue, by Fannie Cannon, to a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; cost, $200.

Nos. 48 and 50 East Forty-third Street, by Emily Charles of 486 Lexington Avenue, owner; alterations to a two-story brick store; cost, $3,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, April 20.

94TH ST, 126 West; Paul B. Pugh and wife to James B. Gillie $1
62D ST, 212 to 218 West; William H. Butler to Thomas F. Tierney and Walter McNamara 1
75TH ST, s s, 244.5 ft e of Park Av, 30x102.2; Beresford Pickhardt, executrix of Wilhelm Pickhardt, deceased, to William R. Grace 22,500
75TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Park Av, 44.5x102.2; same to Seth M. Milliken 23,800
75TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 24.7x102.2x24.6x102.2; same to Bernard Cohen 20,125
86D ST, s s, 280 ft e of 4th Av, 18x100.8; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Henry W. Schmidt 11,600
143TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; James B. Gillie and wife to Paul B. Pugh 100
135TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Frederick W. Meyer to Charles Eggers and Edward Bissinger 1
134TH ST, 1,008 East; Frank R. Houghton and wife to Daniel McAllister and wife 1,000
CROTONA AV, n s, 278.6 ft e of Broad St, 25x99x25x97.6; Columbian J. Kelly to Mary E. Halley 1
UNION AV, w s, 361 ft s of Boston Av, 16.8x irregular; Christian F. Goeller and wife to Squire T. Willis 1
13TH AV, s s, Lot Gore 62, map of Wakefield; Nathan P. Henderson and wife to Augustus F. Gardner ..... ex prop.
15TH AV, s s, same property; Ada B. Fainsworth to Nathan P. Henderson 1
122D ST, s s, 64.1 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 25x100; Comte Henri de Portes to John Preusser 8,000
215TH ST, centre line, and centre line of 14th Av, (now closed,) 407.8x irregular; Leon Marie to Carolyn P. Marie 100
WASHINGTON SQ, w corner of Waverley Place, 50x100; Peter Leckler and wife to Solomon B. Kraus and another 1
BROOK AV, n w corner of 147th St, 24.11x90; John Rippel and wife to John Cotter 7,500
UNION AV, n w corner of 152d St, 50x100; Ferdinand Forsch and wife to John Cotter 100
CROTONA AV, w s, 208.4 ft s of Lebanon St, 16.8x85.8x17.5x90.7; Henry Cleland and others to Agnes W. Maier and another 4,400
PART OF LOT—adjoining land of Edward Faughnan, —100; Nicholas Hickman and wife to Rosanna Lee, 1-7 part 1
SAME PROPERTY; Margarett Lee to Nicholas Hickman, 1-7 part 100
2D AV, s w corner of 36th St, 49.4x100; Jennie Orr and others to Solomon Haas. 1
SAME PROPERTY; Jennie Orr, as trustee, to same 46,350
24TH ST, s w corner of Avenue A, 98.9x81.5; Frederic Stanwood to E. P. Hatch.. 50,000
23D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 75x98.9; also n s of 23d St, 208.4 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x98.9; Henry P. Mendes and wife to Joshua J. Lindo 1
OKLEY ST, s s, 100 ft w of Kepler Av, 50x100; Henry Vonhaus to Catherine Menzer 750
138TH ST, n s, 137.6 ft e of Edgecombe Av, 17.6x99.11; John Glass, Jr., to Petrona R. Hamilton 1
100TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 4th Av, 20x100.11; James M. La Coste and wife to Jeanette Hall 16,500
TINTON AV, n w corner of Dater St, 100x100; Martin Fuseiur and wife to Diedrich Fedden 6,500
CENTRE ST, s w corner of Bronx St, being Lots 18 and 19, map of property of John Mapes, 80x77x20x78; Absalom Morgan to Grosvenor S. Hubbard 1
SAME PROPERTY; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, to Joseph Thall and others 2,725
119TH ST, n s, 165 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11; Jeanette Hall to Harvey La Costa ..... Ex. prop. and 1
173D ST, n s, 129 ft e of Washington Av, 19x100; Albert H. Vreeland and wife to Emilie Nikisch 1
5TH AV, 726; John Kean to Walter M. Peckham 145,000
24TH ST and Avenue A, s w corner, 81.5x98.9; William A. Townsend and wife to Frederic Stamwood 100
JOHN ST, s s, 72.6 ft e of William St, 23.11x91.9x24.2x91.1; Felix Campbell and wife to Woodbridge Company 82,500
MONROE ST, 108; Harry Hastorf to Barnett Levy 1
ESSEX ST, 37; Isaac Reinheimer to Charles L. Hoffman 1
BROAD ST, 43 to 47; Henry O. Havemeyer and wife to John G. McCullough 10
ESSEX ST, 37; Charles L. Hoffman to Rachel Reinheimer 1
HENRY ST, n s, Lot 196, map of Henrick Rutgers property, 25x100; Thomas P. Allen to Catherine C. Allen and others 1
7TH ST, 100; Jacob Dieter and wife to Michael Bissert 1
23D ST, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x98.9; George Finck and wife to John Finck 12,000
MORRIS AV, n w corner of 150th St, 59.2x100; also s w corner of 16th St and Avenue C, 88x22.9; Catharine Sheridan and others to Terrace F. Sheridan 1
66TH ST, 132 West; Margaret Shannon and another to Annie T. Murray 1
47TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.6; Wenzel A. Raboch to Susie Raboch 1
INTERIOR LOT, 200 ft e of 5th Av, and 129 ft s of 57th St, runs e 25x10; Elizabeth H. Russell and others to William H. Willcox 1
53D ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 25x200.10 to 52d St; D. Comyn Moran and another, executors, to Eliza C. Oakman 1
81ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 45x77.6x45.1x72.11; George Haas, referee, to Ellen L. Demorest 3,000
62D ST, 103 East; Mary B. Cannon and another to Johannd Lindemann 2
133D ST, s s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 20x99.11; Felix Levy and wife to Frederick Schmidt 1
118TH ST, n s, 153 ft w of 5th Av, 27.3x100.11; Mary Els and another to Gustav W. Beyer and another 100
114TH ST, n s, 370 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; George E. Reilly, as executor, to Martin Metzger 1
110TH ST, 249 East; Louis Aaron and wife to Amelia Barnett 1
110TH ST, 249 East; Mina Rosenzweig to Louis Aaron 1
114TH ST, n s, 370 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; George E. Reilly and wife and another to Martin Metzger 1
125D ST, s s, 352 ft w of 7th Av, 170x100.11; Henry M. Gescheidt, referee, to James D. Putnam 25,000
132D ST, s s, 303 ft e of 8th Av, 18x99.11; Seth M. Burgess to Charles F. Moellich.. 1
113TH ST, 256 West; William Picken and wife to Pauline Isaacs 1
148TH ST, n s, 292 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15.6x99.11; Frank J. Aldrich to Mertle C. Aldrich 1

Recorded Leases.

McNAMARA, Charles H., to Thomas G. Holland and another; s s of High Bridge St, 10 ft e of Tiebout Av, 33x172x36x166, 5 years $420
ROTHSCHILD, Henry, to Weill Brothers; 1,754 Madison Av, 5 years 900
ALEXANDER, Robert, to Max Stein and wife; 491 7th Av, store and basement, 3 years 660
DIECKMANN, F. H., to Victor Del Grosso; 224 1st Av, 5 years 675
FLEDDERMAN, Herman H., to Dietz & Kelly; 451 East 138th St, 3 years 600
KUHNAST, Henrietta M., to George Fowler, Son & Co., 65 Little West 12th St, store, &c., 4 10-12 years 2,100
SAME to same; same property, third floor, and 28 10th Av, second and third floors, 4 7-12 years 400
STUYVESANT, Nicholas R., to Lillie Sussman; s s of 19th St, 60 ft w of 3d Av, 20x92, 21 years 612
SAME to same; s s of 19th St, 80 ft w of 3d Av, 20x92, 21 years 612
KROENKE, Ernst, to George Kiesel; 292 Avenue A, store, &c., 1 year 960

Recorded Mortgages.

AARON, Louis, and wife to Hannah Bierhoff; 249 E 110th St, 3 years $5,500
BRECKENRIDGE, Ella J., to Frederick Trimingham; s s of 65th St, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, installments 1,000
BARNETT, Benjamin, and wife to Moses Goodman and Theresa Hirsh; 301 Broome St, installments, 3 years 5,000
BISSERT, Michael, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; s s of 7th St, 162.11 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 6,000
BOCKER, John, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of Schuyler St, 400 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year.. 2,000
COHEN, Bernard, to trustee of Daniel B. Fearing, deceased; s s of 75th St, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years 16,000
COTTER, John, and wife to Ferdinand Forsch; n w corner of 147th St and Brook Av; same property, 1 year 5,000
SAME to John Rippel; same property, 1 year 5,000
SAME to Ferdinand Forsch; same property, 8 months 2,500
SAME to same; n w corner of Union Av and 152d St, 8 months 6,946
CIRRITO, Joseph, and wife to Don A. Gaylord; n s of 80th St, 99.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av 2,500
DEVERERE, Thomas W., and William V. Hagan to George C. Engel; lease of 887 Columbus Av, notes 2,900
DI LORENZO, Gregorio, and wife to S. Louise and Kate S. Masterson; e s of Kelly St, 280.3 ft n of 165th, 3 years 750
DEMUTH, Frank, and wife to the trustees of Peter Moller, deceased; 769 Columbus Av, 5 years 14,000
EGGERS, Charles and Edward, to Frederick W. Meyer; s s of 155th St, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year 5,500
EDGAR, George and Theodore Killan, to Nancy L. and Sherwood and Mary E. Blodgett; s s of 114th St, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 2 years, (two mortgages) 58,000
FINCK, John, to Stephen H. Jackson; n s of 23d St, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years 7,000
FARLEY, Mary V. and Philip, to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; w s of 2d Av, 64.2 ft s of 10th St, 1 year. 10,500
GAUTIER, Dudley G., and Annie E. Witherbee and Clara S. Bird, individually, D. Dudley, G. Gautier, and another, trustees of Josiah H. Gautier to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s w corner of 5th Av and 10th St, 2 years 65,000
HEILBRUM, Joseph, and wife to Samuel Heidelsheimer; 225 East 100th St, 5 years. 8,000
HAAS, Solomon, to Jennie Orr, trustee of of Robert Orr; s w corner of 2d Av and 36th St, 1 year 35,000
HAVEMEYER, Theodore A., and wife to United States Trust Company of New-York; n e corner of 5th Av and 44th St, 5 years 550,000
HAVEMEYER, Theodore A. and Charles F., trustees, and Emilie Havemeyer to same; same property, 5 years 550,000
HILL, Horace K., to Sarah A. Briggs; s s of 6th Av, Lot 645, map of Wakefield, 3 years 2,000
KNAUF, Charles, to Ferdinand Diederichs; Lot 75, Block 11, map of Hudson P. Rose, known as the Mapes estate, 3 years 1,900
LEVY, Barnett, to Harry Hastorf; 108 Monroe St, instalments 6,000
LINDEMANN, Johanna, to Mary B. Cannon; n s of 62d St, 20 ft e of Park Av, 103, 1 year 1,000
LINDO, Joshua J., and wife to the Seamen's Bank for Savings, New-York; s s of 23d St, 200 ft w of 6th Av, 8 years 210,000
MEYER, John F., and wife to David Quigley; s s of 134th St, 150 ft w of Alexander Av, 2 years 1,500
McCORMACK, Mary E., to Jonas V. Spero; 1,436 2d Av, 1 year 500
McALLISTER, Daniel, and wife to Frank R. Houghton; 1,006 East 134th St, 2 1-12 years 1,000
OTTENBERG, Simon, Henry, and Herman, to Brooklyn Savings Bank; n e corner of 2d Av and 22d St, 3 years .. 160,000

Lis Pendens.

45TH ST, 362 West; Amelia Sentz against John F. Betz, (action to recover damages for personal injury.)
136TH ST, 119 to 133 West; Emil Berger against John H. Leith and Charles Glinn, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
102D ST, n s, 78.10 ft w of 2d Av, 26.2x100.6; Emil Weis against George H. Quick and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
32D ST, n s, 195 ft w of Madison Av, 25x96.9; David B. Duncan against Franklin B. Gillespie, (warrant of attachment.)
ELDRIDGE ST, 96; Dorothea Zerr against Frederick Kuehne and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
ALL RIGHTS, PRIVILEGES, AND FRANCHISES, railroads, and all property of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets Railroad; Central Trust Company against the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets Railroad, (foreclosure of mortgage for bonds for $500,000.)
5TH AV, w s, 25.5 ft n of 135th St, 25x84; J. Herbert Carpenter and another, trustees of Sidney Mason, deceased, against Julia E. Judge, administratrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
AVENUE C, s e s, Lots 197 and 198, map of Prospect Hill estate, at Fordham, 50 ft front each; James A. Murphy and others against Kate Murphy and others, (partition.)
BOSTON RD and 168TH St, s e corner, 53.8x76.5x irregular; Edmund E. Murphy against Frances Zorn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
8TH AV, w s, 25.6 ft n of 111th St, 25.2x100; Newman Cowen against George M. Martin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
VALENTINE AV, w s, 308.4 ft s of junction of road leading from Central Bridge to Fordham depot, 200x250; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York against Homer R. Baldwin and wife, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

WOOSTER ST, 216 and 218; Lewis & Jones against Joseph M. Jacobs, owner and contractor $433
CLINTON PLACE, 38 to 42, and 9 and 9½ University Place, being s e corner; David Miller against Samuel and Jacob Hirsch, owners; Samuel Hirsch, contractor 3,500
136TH ST, 119 to 133 West; Emil Berger against Leith & Glinn, owners; Alexander McNeice, contractor 51
WEST BROADWAY, 345; Bertha Goldman against Robert F. Hopcraft, owner; William Walsh and Samuel A. Friedline, contractors 145
182D AV, w s, whole front between 95th and 96th Sts x100; Charles A. Friberg against Edmund J. Bath and Francis A. Clark, owners; Riehl Brothers, contractors 607
100TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100; Willson Adams & Co. against John Townsend, owner; Martin Lyon, contractor 336
BALCOM AV, e and w sides, 200x150 n of Latting St; also, w s of Marion St, 200 ft n of Latting St, 25x100 each; John Collins against Eaton Homestead Land Company, owners; Archibald Scott, contractor. 670

LOOKING INTO IMMIGRATION.

Committee of Restriction League on a Visit to Ellis Island.

The organization known as the Immigration Restriction League, and whose headquarters are in Boston, has appointed a committee to look into immigration matters at this port. It consists of Prescott Farnsworth Hall, George Loring Briggs, and Robert De Courcey Briggs.

The committee visited Ellis Island yesterday and had a talk with Commissioner Senner, who afforded them all facilities for pursuing their investigation, the main purpose of which is to learn as far as possible the workings of the proposed legislation regarding the educational qualification of immigrants.

Dr. Senner, in explaining the object of the visit on the part of the committee, said:

"There are three bills in Washington for the restriction of immigration. The one by Senator Lodge demands that all immigrants between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years be excluded unless they are able to read and write five full lines of the American Constitution. I take exception to this bill on the ground that the average educated immigrant could not obey the mandate for ten minutes.

"The Medill bill requires that immigrants between fourteen and sixteen years be able to read and write in their native tongue and language. The third bill makes it mandatory to read and write, except where it is likely to cause a separation of families.

I personally am in favor of a measure making only male immigrants over sixteen years old who are not coming here to immediate families read and write. I believe that illiteracy is coupled with a low standard of living, and a low standard of living of necessity leads to a lowering of wages.

Dr. Senner furnished the committee with figures regarding the illiterate new comers with whom the McCall bill mainly deals. The figures show that from January, 1895, to March 31, 1896, 7,095 Italians arriving at the Port of New-York admitted on examination that they could neither read nor write their own language.

The committee will return to Boston. None of its members cared to discuss the result of the visit to the Immigration Bureau.

MR. BURDEN MAKES AFFIDAVITS.

Before the Grand Jury in Relation to the Robbery in His House.

I. Townsend Burden appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday to give evidence in regard to the theft of jewels at his home on Dec. 28, 1895. It was said that indictments will probably be found to-day against William Robert Dunlop and William Turner, the two former servants of Mr. Burden, who were arrested in London, England, last week on suspicion of being connected with the burglary.

He afterward went before Recorder Goff, with his son, William A. M. Burden, and Margaret Kraus, a servant in his household. They made affidavits, which are to be used in London by Assistant District Attorney Lindsay, who will sail for England with Mr. Burden to-morrow on the steamship Teutonic. Margaret Krause is the servant girl who gave the first information to Mr. Burden concerning Dunlop and Turner.

Requisition papers have been obtained from the Secretary of State at Washington.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—John Budd Butter Company of New-York City, to carry on a grocery business, wholesale and retail, and deal in butter, eggs, and cheese; capital, $30,000. Directors—John Budd and Matthew A. Husson of New-Rochelle, and Henry Massey of New-York City.

—The Select Publishing Company of New-York City, to publish the New-York Hebrew Select Directory and Visiting List; capital, $500. Directors—F. T. Alder and T. S. Ulman of New-York, and Alicia Alder of Mount Vernon.

—Montauk Asbestos and Paper Mills of Brooklyn; capital, $20,000. Directors—John L. Goodenough and Charles F. Champ of Whitestone; F. G. Cristie and J. A. Phelps of Brooklyn, and William T. Birdsall of New-York City.

—The Powell Oil and Paint Company of Syracuse; capital, $50,000. Directors—Edward A. Powell, John A. Just, and Samuel S. Ruston of Syracuse; David H. Burrell of Little Falls, and Edmund F. Van Hoesen of Rochester.

—The H. P. Smith Publishing Company of New-York City, to publish literature and school supplies; capital, $40,000. Directors—Herman P. Smith, Ralph P. Smith, and Frank Julian Price of New-York City.

—The Williamson-Grange Mercantile Company of Williamson, Wayne County; capital, $6,000. Directors—Adrian Constant, Albert Nash, and Warren C. Milham of Williamson, and others.

—H. R. Kirk & Co. of Rochester, to manufacture shoes, findings, and leather; capital, $25,000. Directors—Henry A. Pemberton of Boston and R. R. Kirk and W. P. Andrews of Rochester.

Bakers' Appeal to the Governor.

The Executive Council of the Journeymen Bakers' International Union, an organization which has twenty-six local branches in this State, and 153 in other States, has sent a letter to Gov. Morton asking him to approve the bill amending the act of 1895 for the better sanitation of bakeries. The bill, which passed both houses of the Legislature unanimously, seeks to perfect and make more effective the provisions of the existing law, and is intended as a safeguard against filth, disease, epidemics, and the personal demoralization of the bakeshop workers. The letter concludes as follows:

"In the name of 20,000 journeymen bakers in this State, and in the interests of the millions of bread consumers, whose health under the present conditions is in daily jeopardy, we ask your approval of the bill."

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

S. DE WALLTEARSS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

By order of Edmund S. Whitman, Edward P. Griffin, and Judson B. Wilds, Executors Estate of JAMES MONTEITH, dec'd. S. DE WALLTEARSS & CO. will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, April 21, 1896,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59-65 Liberty St., New-York,

28 CHOICE LOTS ON ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, EDGECOMBE AVENUE, AND ST. NICHOLAS PLACE,

Between 147th and 152d Sts., and

The Modern Residence,

14 ST. NICHOLAS PLACE,

with extra large lot, 40.6x100, adjoining residence of James A. Bailey, Esq., corner 150th St., and choicest residence locality in city.

70 per cent. may remain for 3 years at 4 per cent. Book Maps, &c., at office of HOWARD PAYSON WILDS, Esq., Attorney for Executors, 34 Pine St., and at Auctioneer's Office, 171 Broadway; telephone, 355 Cortlandt.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
THURSDAY, April 23, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS No. 60 Wall Street AND the easterly part of No. 58 Wall Street

extending through to and including

No. 63 Pine Street,

between William and Pearl Streets.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

This property has a frontage on Wall St. of 35.8½ feet and 28.7 feet on Pine St., and contains over 6,300 square feet.

75 Per Cent. on Mortgage at 4 per cent.

For maps and further information apply to Frederic de P. Foster, Esq., Attorney, 18 Wall St., and at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway. (475)

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, April 23, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New-York,

10 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS,

comprising block front on east side

FIRST AVENUE,

between 53d and 54th Streets, HAVING 2 VALUABLE CORNERS

and 13 desirable lots, north side

54TH STREET,

100 feet east of 1st Av.,

8TH WARD CITY OF BROOKLYN.

TITLES GUARANTEED FREE OF CHARGE. Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer

WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, April 29th, 1896,
at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St., at 12 o'clock noon,

THE VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY

S. E. Cor. of West Broadway & Prince St.,

No. 138 PRINCE STREET,

6-story building, 25 feet x101 feet.

Nos. 140 AND 142 PRINCE ST.

5-story building, 50 feet x101 feet.
Leased at $17,000 to U. S. Government and other tenants.

Mortgage, $135,000 at five per cent.

Maps and further particulars at the office of H. S. Abbot, 1,122 Broadway, corner 25th St., or of the Auctioneer, 9 Pine St. and 1 Madison Av. Telephone, 1,442 Cortlandt. (5243.)

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,
will sell at auction on
Wednesday, the 22d day of April, 1896,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St., By order of James Richards and John Morgan Richards, Executors of Edward Cowles Richards, deceased, (positively without reserve,)

Readily adapted for alteration to meet present commercial demands of situation, seven small four-story brick private dwellings,

Southwest corner of Lexington Av. and 25th St.

Being Nos. 54, 56, and 58 Lexington Av. and 126, 128, 130, and 132 East 25th St., inclusive. Each house will be sold separately.

75 per cent. may remain three years at 4½ per cent.

Policy of Title Insurance by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company free of expense to the purchaser.

COUDERT BROTHERS, 100 Broadway, Attorneys for the Executors.

For maps of sale containing photogravures, statement of rents, and taxes and all other particulars apply to the auctioneers, 71 and 73 Liberty St., or to the attorneys.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

FOR SALE
AT SEABRIGHT, NEW-JERSEY,

The residence formerly occupied by Mayor William L. Strong; beautifully furnished; containing about 8 acres, running from Ocean to the Shrewsbury River; will be sold at a bargain. Apply

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
149 Broadway.

NUTLEY, NEW-JERSEY.—Houses for sale and to let. Apply to MACY & DONALDSON, opp. Nutley Station.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.

BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE HOUSE, 16 ROOMS each, $2,000 of new improvements; large piazza and grounds; trolley passing; most accessible and attractive; $600 each. CREIGHTON & JANSSEN, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

LONG ISLAND PROPERTY.

COTTAGE AT LONG BEACH, L. I., 23 MILES from New-York; frequent trains; located on the ocean beach; furnished cottage; 11 rooms; all improvements. LONG BEACH ASSOCIATION, 71 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A 4-Story, Brownstone House To Let
UNFURNISHED, ON
38th St., near Madison Ave.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 WEST 27TH STREET.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.—Fernside Cottage, at Irvington-on-Hudson; 12 rooms; grounds about 1¾ acres, stable with 3 stalls and room for several carriages. Apply to H. R. BISHOP, Mills Building, 15 Broad St., New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

INSURE YOUR TITLE.

Why carry the risk yourself?
Why rely on any protection but the best?

FOR A POLICY HOLDER THIS COMPANY

1. Defends at its own expense any suit brought against a title guaranteed by it.
2. Pays any claim established against the property.
3. Compels an objecting purchaser to complete his contract to buy; or, if defeated in the attempt to do so, either pays the damages or takes the property off its policy holder's hands.

No other system does any of these things, but leaves all the risk and loss to be borne by the owner.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. Cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y.

CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $1,250,000

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TWO ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE DWELLINGS,

Nos. 1,053 and 1,056 FIFTH AVENUE, near 86th Street.

LOCATION WITHOUT EQUAL.

PROPERTY OVERLOOKS ONE OF THE PRETTIEST SECTIONS OF CENTRAL PARK. NOW BEING THOROUGHLY RENOVATED AND DECORATED. WILL BE FINISHED ABOUT APRIL 25.

INSPECTION INVITED.

ALSO,
THE FOUR-STORY BRICK AND LIMESTONE DWELLING,

No. 56 CONVENT AVENUE, near 143d Street.

LOCATED IN CHOICEST PART OF WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. DECORATIONS HAVE JUST BEEN COMPLETED, AND NOW READY FOR INSPECTION.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
JOHN C. WHITNEY,
346 BROADWAY.

TO LET

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES.

Excellent light rooms with access to working library.

ADDRESS
JOHN C. WHITNEY, AUDITOR,
NEW-YORK LIFE BUILDING,
346 BROADWAY.

4% MONEY.

We have a large fund to loan on New-York City property at 4, 4 1-2, AND 5 PER CENT. LOW CHARGES.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 Wall St.

AN ABSOLUTELY SAFE INVESTMENT.
For Sale on the Bowery,
North of Canal St.,

two lots, together 50x112 feet, which are let on 21-yr. leases, on which tenants have built 5-story buildings; the land will be sold at a price which will yield a good percentage, the security of which is absolute.

For further particulars
APPLY TO (5249)
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine St. and 1 Madison Av.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read, REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

LESS THAN $10,000 WILL BUY ELEVEN-room new house; splendid views; every improvement; lot ninety by one hundred, or will rent.
H. B. PHINNEY,
Marble Hill, King's